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A SHORT
ANSWER
TO A
LATE BOOK,
ENTITLED,
Tentamen Medicinale.

With which are Reprinted several Papers formerly published, touching the Rise, Growth, and Usefulness of the DISPENSARIES, Erected by the College of Physicians, for the benefit of the Sick Poor in and near London.

Itaque auditis, non auscultatis, tanquam Pharmacopolam. Nam ejus verba audiuntur; verum ei nemo se committat, si ager est. Cato in Aul. Gell. lib. 1. cap. 15.

Dehinc ut quiescant porro, moneo, & desinant Maledicere, malefacta ne noscant sua. Terent.

L O N D O N,
Printed for A. Roper at the Black Boy against
St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet. 1705.

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A SHORT
ANSWER
TO A
LATE BOOK,
ENTITLED,
Tentamen Medicinale.

With which are Reprinted several Parts formerly published, touching the Rise, Growth, and Dissolution of the DISPENSARIES, Erected by the College of Physicians, for the benefit of the Sick Poor in and near London.

Legum studio, non solum in rebus, sed et in personis. Nam qui vult iudicare, verum et homo se committit, et agere de Cato in
Aut. Gell. lib. 1. cap. 17.
Dicitur in quibusdam partibus, morum et legum
Abolitione, nascitur in iustitia et veritate.



L O N D O N
Printed for A. Roger at the
St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street. 1757.

THE PREFACE.

WHEN Solomon prescrib'd the Answering a Fool according to his Folly ; He with all his Wisdom did not foresee there would be such forward ones, as to publish Challenges in Print ; Apothecaries did not Write in those Days, and there was no occasion then to trouble the World with Notes upon Nonsense.

But a certain Scribler, who calls himself an Apothecary, pretends to be at a loss to know, why Talking Nonsense should be call'd Talking like an Apothecary ; In which there is no Riddle at all ; for when that Proverb was brought into use, they did just as they do now, prate very Impertinently and very Confidently of matters which they did not understand, in cramp Terms and Jargon, which they hop'd others understood as little by, as they meant ; and thought

A 2 puzzling

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puzzling the people would be taken for a sufficient demonstration of their own Learning.

To Write like an Apothecary, is indeed not yet become Proverbial, because till very lately, they have not much troubled the World with their Scribble. But if the Author of the Tentamen Medicinale, and one or two more of the same Stamp, shall continue to Write on, to Write like an Apothecary, will soon be as sarcastick a Proverb as to Talk like one.

For Proof of this, we need go no farther than the first five or six Lines of the Preface to Tentamen Medicinale, where with the Pride and Glory of a Confident young Author, he Salutes the World by way of Test of his Parts and Judgment, with a flourishing piece of Nonsense, which in the sequel of his Work, has branch'd into a thousand Others. But to show him, and all the World how fairly we deal with him, we shan't take the pains to pick and cull his Trash, but give them his first Words, which may stand for Representatives for all the rest.

How to talk like an Apothecary became Proverbial, I can no more tell, than know what people mean when they say so; but to Write like one is not so common I'm certain, as to deserve IT. It is a sign of a very low Stock when the Show-Drugs are naught.

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naught. *What must the poor Patient, the Reader, expect from this Learned Doctor, that offers such stuff for a Specimen of his Abilities.*

The Apothecaries have no doubt made a wise choice of an Advocate; and given ample Testimony of their depths in Philosophy and Profound Learning, when they pitch upon one to plead their Cause, who could not open it with three Lines of Grammar. Cou'd he have capt it with Sence, but as deep as the Oil upon a Flask, some People might have fancy'd it sound; but to leave his sour Tiff quite naked, was a plain discovery how little it was worth.

What Humour he means, his Profession gives him an opportunity of indulging, is not hard to be understood: For sometimes Nonsense is not hard to be understood. 'Tis the Humour of Writing as well as Talking like an Apothecary; and he is in the right to commend the Modesty of his Profession upon that head. But it will be hard to find a Reason why he indulg'd in himself that foolish and popular Itch (as he calls it) unless he wanted to be scratch'd. If we were at leisure to claw him in every part his Itch demands it, 'tis to be fear'd he would have no Skin left. But we are not disposed to Talk or Write like Apothecaries; His
A 3 Vanity,

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Vanity, Impudence and Ignorance, are Subjects too foul to be trac'd, and lead into more Dirt, than 'tis proper for any but a Scavenger to step into.

However, since some Men are apt to be misled by Confident Assertions and vain Boasts, we shall not grudge the pains to discuss the chief Points of the Controversy, without following an Idle Fellow thro' all the Impertinence and Nonsense that every Page of his Book wou'd plunge us into.

*But before we dismiss the Reader from this short Preface, he will excuse us if we take a little Notice of his Learning, upon which he insults us so Triumphantly, and offers as a Standard of the great Abilities, that a well Educated Apothecary may arrive at. For this being the very Hinge of the Controversy, and this Champion of theirs so Confident of his own worth, that he exposes it very gloriously as a sufficient Vindication of all the Apothecaries; he shou'd have been very sure that he laid open to no exceptions on the side of his Literature. But alas! Humanum est errare. And our Apothecary, how Great; or how Learned soever he may think himself, is not exempt from this Condition. For vain-glorious as he is of his Reading, he has scarce brought one
single*

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single Latin Citation, in which the Authors sense is not misrepresented, or Priscian's head not broken.

But to do him Justice, it may not be his fault, the Collector of those Latin Flowers which were so necessary to adorn his Book, and prove his Learning, was not so kind to Correct the Sheets from the Press for him; and he poor Man trusting a little too much to his own sufficiency, has left the Latin just as incorrect as a blundering illiterate Printer cou'd make it.

However, to let his Reader see, that he did not despise Latin, he has made an Attempt at one Correction, tho' a very unsuccessful one: His Printer had unluckily put Opportunu facta, which he very Judiciously found out to be wrong, and as Judiciously thought it ought to be mended: And therefore in an Erratum, critically Orders it to be Read Oppertuna factu. But the Reader is desired to make as Candid an allowance for this mistake as he can, and consider that Opportuna is a Word very hard to be spelt true, and perhaps the only one in all the Dictionary that he cou'd not spell; he did his endeavour however, and the great pains that it cost him to bring it so near right as the Reader now has it, made him so sensible of the difficulty, and put him so out of humour

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with Correcting Latin, that he was resolv'd to let all the rest go, as the Printer wou'd have it, rather than be at the trouble of tumbling his Dictionary so incessantly backwards and forwards, and not be at last certain of hitting right. But the Latin Reader of his Book must find a great many more gross mistakes than this, Quæ is solus videre non poterit, qui Tiresia cæcior extiterit. We ask the Apothecary's pardon for taking any of his Learning from him, since his Stock is so small; but it is only to restore it to him right, which he poor Man not out of Malice, we may believe, but pure inadvertence, has so unluckily quoted at the end of his Book, as to make it Nonsense; unless we will suspect him of design, and conclude, it was to carry on his Book Uniformly, and let it end as he began; and to keep himself in Countenance, make his Famous Author Talk like an Apothecary too. However against the next Edition of his Book, he is desired to learn so much Grammar as to distinguish between Active and Passive, Present and Preterperfect Tense, and other such small Distinctions which Grammarians use, and he is yet unacquainted with, and in the Title Page for Querere, to put Quærere, for Accidentibus (Page 68.) Accedentibus, for Preferentibus (in the same Page) Præferentibus,

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ferentibus, for Perfecit (Page 77.) Perficit, for Usurpari (Page 80.) Usurpare, for Mixime (in the same page) Maxime, for Opportunu facta (Page *ibid.*) Opportuna factu, for de Villi (Page 83.) de Villo, for Effecit (Page 84.) Efficit, for Consentus (Page *ibid.*) Concentus, for Egimus (Page 85.) Egemus, for Vigilam (Page *ibid.*) Vigiliam, for Favit (Page *ibid.*) Favet, for Prescribere (Page 87.) Præscribere, for Separandum (Page 94.) Sperandum, for Varialis (Page 102.) Variolis, for Videri (in the last page) Videre, and for Cæcior non extiterit (*ibid.*) Cæcior extiterit.

These Errors assigned in so small a quantity of Latin, that has fallen into his hands, are sufficient to show, that he did not understand that poor parcel that has been presented to him, and consequently that he is a very incompetent Judge of the Stock that is requisite for a good Physician.

And as his Ignorance in Grammar does hereby appear, so the Reader may please to observe his Skill in Logick, by the following Argumentation.

Undertaking to prove, that Apothecaries are as capable of a Rational practice of Physick, as Physicians, who have had Academical Education, (which is the main scope of his Book) he does it thus :

Whoever

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Whoever goes Apprentice to an Apothecary OUGHT to be well Skill'd in the Latin and Greek Tongues; and being so, he MAY in his Apprentiship find as much time to spend in Reading Authors in those Languages, as the Student at the University WILL bestow. Besides that, he MAY be present at Anatomies at Surgeons-Hall, and MAY see Chymical Processes at the Apothecaries-Hall, which opportunities the Academical Student wants: And there MAY be appointed certain Apothecaries to examine all Apprentices that are to be made Free, touching their improvements in the Art of Physick. Now seeing the first Premiss OUGHT to be true, and the following ones MAY be true:

THEREFORE Apothecaries are as capable of a Rational practice of Physick, as Physicians who have had Academical Education. Quod erat demonstrandum.

Now if this Apothecary who so boldly takes up the Cudgels for the rest, can give no better proof of his proficiency in other Arts, than he has done in Grammar and Logick, and if he be to stand as a Touchstone for the rest, truly methinks notwithstanding his Confidence, boasts of himself and them, touching their great Improvements in Arts and Sciences, since they were separated from the Grocers, they may very reasonably be returned to their

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their old Trade of Weighing Sugar and Plums.

And if they were try'd as the throng of Apothecaries that follow'd Avicen upon a certain Expedition, they wou'd be found just as Knowing, and pretending to Knowledge, and as honest, as his Apothecaries were. The Story, (if the Reader does not grudge his time) he shall have in as few Words as possible.

Avicen, who was a Prince as well as a Physician, being follow'd in one of his Expeditions by a vast Number of Apothecaries, who offer'd their Service, not as Soldiers, but as necessary Men of Science, in hopes of being well paid for their Attendance, was resolv'd to rid himself of that swarm of Locusts that incumber'd his Camp, and devour'd his Provision to no use or purpose; and yet to retain so many as he found necessary or honest. To distinguish these, he Wrote a Bill in unintelligible Fargon, which carried however a face of Learning, and sent it to the several Apothecaries to be made up, which all but two or three promised to do very faithfully, and pretended to have the best Drugs of the kinds prescrib'd that the World afforded. Upon which, he order'd the Knaves to be turn'd out of his Camp, and retain'd the few that had honesty enough
not

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not to pretend to understand it; believing they might be useful so far as they knew, since they presum'd no farther.

Some such Test as this wou'd be of good use to try our London Apothecaries. Such an Expedient wou'd very probably, without puzzling them with Languages and Learning, reduce them to such a reasonable number, as wou'd not oppress the Town, nor make Exactions necessary to their subsistence.

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A
 SHORT ANSWER
 TO A
 LATE BOOK,
 ENTITLED,
Tentamen Medicinale.

THE Author of this Book (which he calls *Tentamen Medicinale*) has thought fit, in a very Ostentatious Way, to demand particular Proofs of the Ignorance, Exactions and Insincerity in the Compounding of Medicines, which have been laid to the Charge of the Apothecaries in a late Paper, entitled, *Observations upon the Case of William Rose*, and in very unmannerly Language, boasts of his own and other Apothecaries Abilities; and requires a Retraction of that Charge. But how conceited soever he may be as to his own Performance, we are not yet so convinc'd, or so self-condemn'd as he would insinuate: There is nothing in his Reason, or his Rhetorick, so considerable, as to command the regard of an Answer.

fiwer. But there was a Promise given to make this appear whenever the *Apothecaries* should demand it; and this Man has demanded it in their Name, and must have it. And if it should fall heavy upon the Body of *Apothecaries*, and more especially upon some particular ones, they must thank the Forwardness of their Advocate, who would not suffer us to be so tender of Individuals, as hitherto we have been.

In our former Proceedings we have contented our selves to reprehend ill Practices in general Terms, without pointing at particular Persons; our Intentions being nothing but to reform the Abuse, and not to hurt any one in particular for a Corruption that we were sensible was become but too general. We were willing to allow the frequency of an ill Practice to be pleaded in excuse for what was past, but not in Justification of future Abuses. Most of the *Apothecaries* had been brought up to see these Enormities practis'd without Reprehension; and Men are very ready, not only to connive at, but follow an ill Precedent, especially when it is attended with private gain. It was not therefore to be wonder'd, if a parcel of Men who were never educated to a Sense of Honour, and no very nice ones of Honesty and Justice, should not be very scrupulous Casuists, or argue very strongly with themselves against their Profit. *Every one does it*, was generally a sufficient Salvo for dispensing with the strictness of their Duty; and Men are ordinarily contented with the Reputation of being as honest as their Neighbours. This Consideration hinder'd us
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from singling out Persons, and giving particular Instances, lest a few Men only should suffer for the common Guilt of them all. Not but that it had been no difficult matter, saving the Tedioufness of it, to prove every Article of our Charge upon all, or most of them: But neither had we Leisure to make, nor could we expect the World should have Patience to examine so tedious a Charge. There remain'd therefore only two ways to redress these Grievances, either by proving the Charge upon some few to avoid that trouble, and so to have convinc'd the World how they were impos'd upon; or by a general Reprehension of the Abuses themselves, to endeavour a Reformation of them.

The first of these two Methods, for the Reason before given, favour'd too much of Hardship and particular Pique, which we had not; and therefore the latter was preferr'd, as more becoming our Candour and Ingenuity; tho' we were sensible, it would prove less effectual. For while all the Individuals were cover'd from the Reproach, we had reason to fear, that they would confess the Charge as to some without discriminating, while every one severally deny'd and continu'd the Practice.

This Suspicion was but too just, as has been plainly made to appear in the *Case of William Rose*. It was this Man's peculiar ill fortune to be complain'd of at the Censors Board for *Ignorant, Illegal Practice* and *Exactions*, and to be convicted at the *Queen's Bench* by the unanimous Judgment of all the Judges of that Bench. His Case however plain and foul, was maintain'd

maintain'd and supported by the Body of the *Apothecaries*, and avow'd and argu'd as the Case of them all. But when this Case came to be stated in Print, and the Foulness of it demonstrated to all the World, then their Apologist disowns it, and can tell us, (p. 63.) *As for the Case of Mr. Rose, I say, I have nothing to do with it: The Judgment obtain'd against him at the Queen's Bench might be very just upon him. But 'tis not that is principally insisted upon, but the Apothecaries in general stand aspers'd with his Crimes, and he treated all along as their proper Representative. Because he has been convicted of Ignorance or Extortion, therefore all the rest are inveigh'd against for a parcel of Blockheads, and Knaves, and Extortioners, &c.*

It will be no hard matter to show, that if Mr. Rose was treated as the *Proper Representative* of the *Apothecaries*, the *Apothecaries* had no Injustice done them; but that on the contrary Mr. Rose has great Injustice done him by this Fellow, who would have him alone charg'd with the weight of what all of them practise: For tho' Mr. Rose was not deputed by the Company of *Apothecaries* to take care of Mr. Seal the Butcher, nor commanded to treat him like a Knave or a Blockhead; yet, when he had done so, they thought it imported them all nearly to defend him. For when his Case had been heard, and adjudg'd in *Westminster-Hall*, they thought it requisite, at the common Expence, to appeal to another Judicature. For as they reason'd in his Case; If an *Apothecary* should be punish'd for such things, they and their Families

lies must be ruined; or to use the Words of their Printed Case, *The Consequence of this Judgment will intirely ruin the Plaintiff in his Trade, and indeed all other Apothecaries.* This is making him their *Representative* with a Witness: For this was not the sense of *Sam. Dod* only, but of the Apothecaries in general. They Sollicited the Case, they Appeal'd it, they distributed the Printed Cases, and they appear'd to back it: What *Sam. Dod* put in, relating to them all, he was warranted to do it by them; and their confession in that case as it was hearty, so it was true too, and must remain an Authentick Record against them for ever. The Iniquity of *Mr. Rose* was not the single Iniquity of *William Rose*, but it was the common Practice of the Apothecaries, and they made it the case of them all. Associating in the Defence, implies a communion of guilt. Persons under the same suspicions, do not usually appear on the behalf of a Man notoriously guilty, but because it may be their own Case. That there was shown no more Art or Sense in the Printed Case, might be *Sam. Dod's* fault: But that there shou'd be no more Equity or Truth in it, was the fault of those that gave him his Instructions. The Apothecaries are not expected to write Sense; That their Counsel shou'd have furnish'd them with: But they shou'd speak Truth in a Judiciary way, where they were not call'd, or hold their Tongues; unless they will allow *Mr. Rose* to have been their *Proper Representative*. By undertaking the Defence and Patronage of *Mr. Rose*, and urging it as a Case that so affected

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them all; they have confest themselves guilty of all the *Ignorant, Illegal, and oppressive Practice*, that was particular to Mr. *Rose* in that Case. And therefore if it be prov'd, that Mr. *Rose* was guilty of *Ignorant, Illegal, and oppressive Practice, Habemus confitentes reos*: It is prov'd upon them all by their own Confession.

But not to stand with them for a few Instances, tho' we wou'd hurt as few Individuals as we cou'd; we shall produce sufficient Testimony of the frequency of their Sophistifications, from the Reciprocal Complaints of some of their own Body against each other.

*A Copy of a Letter of Mr. Richard Lawrence,
an Apothecary in the Poultry, London,
sent to the President and Censors of the
College of Physicians.*

Gentlemen,

IN February, 1703, it was suggested to his Royal Highness, Lord High Admiral of England, that the Medicines then provided for the Fleet for the Year ensuing, were not good. Whereupon his Royal Highness issued an Order to the Commissioners in Commission for the Sick and Wounded, to view what had been prepared for that Service for the ensuing Year. Pursuant to which Order a great number of Chests I had fitted, were sent from on Board their respective Ships, and many others stopt at the Carriers, and their Warehouses in several Ports in England, which after they arriv'd at London,

were

were sent to Apothecaries-Hall, where they were view'd by such of the said Commissioners in that Commission, as were skill'd in Medicines, &c. together with the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company of Apothecaries London, with many others of that Company that were Summon'd on that occasion. And accordingly on or about the Fourth of March 170², a great number of the Chests I had fitted (which were sent from the several Ports in England, and had been Seal'd up with their Seals, which had been sent from London on purpose for that Service, which were compar'd and found not to be open'd) were view'd, and all declared to be good in their kinds, and fitting for her Majesties Service, and accordingly Sign'd Certificates thereof, as likewise upwards of Threescore more, which afterwards came from on board other Ships, or had been fitted by me, before a further Order from his Royal Highness was Issued out, that the whole Navy (only) was order'd to be fitted by the Apothecaries Company, which was manag'd by a Committee of which I was chosen one, but declaring against the private Interest of some Persons concern'd, was soon displac'd, tho' chosen for fifteen Months then to come: And being thought to be concern'd in some complaints which had been made against this Undertaking, the Master of our Company (who is observ'd to be more zealous in this affair than in any business where he can't find his account, with some others in his Interest) having observ'd my self and Man from home, came into my House, and search'd all the corners of my back Shop and Ware-Houses, and carry'd away several Specimens which they say they had in my Shop, &c. which they Condemn'd at their

Hall as not good ; tho' I here declare, that every Medicine which they took out of my Shop, and which they now so much complain of, have been view'd and approv'd of by them at least sixty times at their Hall, at the time before mentioned, and can't be much the worse now. This is out of Malice, on purpose with a design to give them an opportunity for the better establishing themselves in this business, which they carry on for their own private Interest, and not for the good or benefit of the Company as they pretended. I have here sent some few Specimens which I had out of their Shops, and carry'd to their Hall, which they (viz. Mr. Gilsthorp, Mr. Malcher, Mr. Gardener, and Mr. Sykes) allow'd to be very bad, before I mention'd whose they were. I have many others in custody of a Person that bought them from several old Shops which are in general very bad, but that Person being now out of Town, cannot producethem. I here declare, I have writ nothing but matter of Fact, and what I can prove upon Oath ; humbly asking Pardon for this, and the late Trouble I gave you in viewing my Capital Medicines, begging your Advice and Assistance herein, which will for ever oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble

Dated June 27.

and obedient Servant,

1704.

Rich. Lawrence.

To

To justify this Complaint, Mr. *Lawrence* appear'd at the College, *June 27. 1704.* and at the Cenfor's Board, delivered in a Specimen of divers Medicines, with the following account.

From Major *Gore* in *Fleetstreet*.

London Laudanum in powder, without proper colour or smell.

Oxycroceum, or Plaster of Saffron, without Saffron.

Ruffus his Pills, with little or no colour of Saffron.

From Mr. *Robinson* in the Strand.

Diascordium, which was dark and thin, without due proportion of Gumms.

London Laudanum, of a dry hard substance, without smell or colour.

From Mr. *Sykes* in *Leaden-hall-street*.

Diascordium, too thin.

Venice Treacle, very thin-body'd and much candy'd.

London Laudanum, of a dry hard substance, without smell or colour.

From Mr. *Gardiner* in *Leaden-hall-street*.

Diascordium, thin-body'd, much candy'd.

London Laudanum, of a dry hard substance.

Venice Treacle, thin, candy'd, without its proper smell.

From Mr. *Dendrige* in *Covent-Garden*.

Paracelsus his Plaster without its proper Powders and Gumms.

Oxycroceum, or Plaster of Saffron, of a dark black colour.

Diascordium of a thin substance.

Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus, or *Gascoigns* Powder, without Bezoar.

London Laudanum, of a hard substance without smell or colour.

Pilula ex duobus, without Oil of Cloves.

From Mr. *Sydal* in *Southwark*.

Diascordium, of a thin body without Gumms.

Mithridate, having no colour of Saffron.

London Laudanum, without smell or colour.

Liquid Laudanum, thin, and without any colour of Saffron.

Gascoign's Powder, without Bezoar.

Oxycroceum or Plaster of Saffron, of a black colour.

The Persons herein mentioned, are some of the top of their Trade (and there were many other Medicines in Custody of a Person that bought them from several old Shops, which were in general very bad, as Mr. *Lawrence* further declar'd) Men in good Circumstances, and such as are and have been Governing Officers of their Company; Men that value themselves as well upon their Integrity, as skill in making of Medicines; and that have actually past a censure upon this Mr. *Lawrence*, the Complainant, for not having been so exactly faithful in making

king of his Medicines. Whether this Mr. *Lawrence's* Medicines were really faulty or not, we pretend not to determine, the Judgment of them was never brought before us. The Apothecaries acted by their own sole Authority; and whether their Judgment was just or not, does not so plainly appear. But if Mr. *Lawrence* was surpriz'd, and us'd in the manner that he relates, there is great reason to suspect, not *only* the partiality of their Judgment, but a *design* something worse, which was to discredit the *Man* in order to take from him his business, a part of which (the furnishing of the Medicines for the Fleet) it seems they had already taken from him, notwithstanding his Medicines had born their Test. For after they had been sent by him to the Fleet, they were sent for back again and examin'd, and approv'd of; and as the matter was manag'd, he had no opportunity of palming a wrong Chest upon them, and the Medicines they view'd must be the very Medicines sent by him. But when they cou'd not condemn them, to come into his Shop and Ware-houses in his absence, only to search, if possible they could find, any decay'd Medicines, that might for ought they knew, be laid aside; and with great formality to pass Sentence upon such in Publick, and in a judicial manner, seems to argue, that they wanted matter of Accusation; and that the reason why they desir'd it, was, that without it they fear'd he might recover his former Employ; and *that*, they themselves found too much sweet in, to leave it in hazard, for want of a little Trick.

If this be the Case, as Mr. *Lawrence* in his Letter above Printed says directly it was; what are we to judge of the Honour and Integrity of a Body of Men, of whom the most Reputable and Substantial can descend to such base low Artifices? And yet, while they appear so forward to Convict another, to be found tardy themselves, and be Convicted *ex ore proprio*, of the fault which they took so much pains to find one of their Brethren guilty of? How far are we to trust to the Honour and Integrity of a Company, of whom these are esteem'd to be the best and the honestest? Are the Master and Wardens *Proper Representatives* of their Company? Or are the Apothecaries never to be talk'd to, but in form of Law, and to be reform'd one by one by several prosecutions? If so, it is much more in our Power, than it has been in our Wills to Reform them by such means. And perhaps the Writer of the *Tentamen* conceals his Name, lest the proof shou'd be too particular upon himself. If he wou'd have us go round with them, he has no more to do, than to continue his Provocation, and as obscure as yet he is, it may happen to come home to him.

But one thing we cannot help taking notice of, which is, that in the Adulterations of the above-specify'd Medicines, what they save by the Cheat, in the case of any one Patient, is so small, and the damage may be so great, that 'tis scandalous to relate. For the ordinary Dose of many of these Medicines, may be afforded with great Profit to the Seller for one Penny; and the least alteration in some part of them,
may

may frustrate the effect of them wholly.

But perhaps the Apothecaries don't know that : They may take the benefit of the excuse if they please ; but then the other charge of Ignorance recurs the harder upon them, and it lies at their own choice, to use their Advocates Language, whether they will be *Knaves or Blockheads*. But if they will chuse the former, it is apparent they are such upon such low Conditions, as no Man that sets any value upon the Reputation of his honesty, or has any sense of it, wou'd submit to but themselves.

Farther, we shall not grudge the Reader a short Specimen or two of the *fidelity* of some others of their Company, in the Composition of Medicines, when prescrib'd by Physicians that are not of their Cabal. Dr. *Gibson* Prescrib'd a Purging Bolus for Mr. *Matthews* the Pewterer facing to *Temple-Bar*, and the Bill was carried to Mr. *Matthews's* Neighbour, Mr. *Channel* the Apothecary, to make it up, who pretended to do so, and gave the Bolus to Mr. *Matthews* at the time appointed. Mr. *Matthews* had no Stool that day nor the next, nor any griping or motion towards it. Whereupon Dr. *Gibson* suspecting some trick in it, got the same Prescription made up at the College, and gave it Mr. *Matthews* on the third day, who then had Sixteen Stools with it. And all the reason that could be given for this, was, that Mr. *Channel* would have had Mr. *Matthews* to have sent for Dr. *Cole*, but Mr. *Matthews* would send for Dr. *Gibson*, whom therefore *Channel* would slur for reasons well known to himself and his Brethren.

Thus

Thus the same Dr. *Gibson* Prescribed some Chalybeate Pills for Mr. *Everingham's* Daughter near *Stationers-Hall*, and the Bill was carried to Mr. *Todd* in *Newgate-Market*, who Vilified the Prescription, and said it would never do. But Mrs. *Everingham* however would have the Pills made up, which Mr. *Todd* pretended to do, and sent them in. And when the Patient had continued taking them about a Fortnight without any benefit at all, Dr. *Gibson* had the curiosity to chew one of the Pills, and found in them not the least taste of either Steel or Aloes, which according to the Prescript ought to have been the principal Ingredients of them, and whose taste can hardly be taken off by any thing mixt with them. But to his taste they seem'd to be only the Juice of Lykyrhize, and he verily believes them to have been so. Whether Mrs. *Everingham's* refusing to take Mr. *Todd's* Electuary, which he Recommended to her when he Vilified the Doctor's Prescription, put him upon this shamming trick, or what else, he can best tell, and therefore we leave it to him to declare the reason.

We shall add but one story more out of many of this kind: Dr. *Pitt* Prescribed for Mrs. *Knight* of *Hackney*, a purging Potion after the Small Pox, which was prepared by Mr. *Lutting* the Apothecary; but being given, it had no manner of Operation. Upon which the Doctor ordered the same Potion exactly to be made up at the Dispensary, and then it wrought very effectually; and being repeated thrice, had always the like Operation.

Another

another charge we have laid to the Apothecaries is their *Exactions*, which are manifestly evident from the difference between the price of Medicines at the Dispensary, and in their Shops, which has already been shewn to be between shillings in the Pound cheaper, quantity for quantity. But this will appear better by the Bill subjoin'd. We hope we may have leave to make one Introductory Remark in this place, That the Ordinary Epidemical Distempers of the Town, for which the Apothecaries usually bring in Bills of Six, Ten, Twenty, thirty, Forty Pounds a Case, such as the Scarfever, Measles, Small-Pox and other Fevers, scarce ever rise to above Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Thirty, or at the most Forty Shillings at the Dispensary. From whence it is plain, how much any Person may save by having their Medicines there, and pay their Physicians to content: And that the Physician's Fee is not compar'd, where the Apothecary alone is employ'd; also that the *Apothecaries Attendance*, in respect, is much dearer than that of a Physician's.

Mr. Parret the Apothecary's Bill, sent in to Mr. A. Dalley, who was a Mercer on Ludgate-hill.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
August 7.	A Pectoral Linctus ———	0	3	6
	A Cordial Draught —	0	2	0
	Specifick Bolus ——— — ———	0	2	4
	the same again ——— ——— ———	0	2	4
				A

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
A Specifick Draught	0	1
The same again	0	1
A Cordial Bolus with Bezoar	0	2
The same again	0	2
A Cordial Draught	0	1
The same again	0	1
A Cordial Julap	0	3
A Cordial Apozem	0	3
Two Bolus's again	0	5
Another Draught	0	1
An Hypnotick Draught	0	2
<i>Aug. 8.</i> A Cordial Bolus with Bezoar	0	2
The same again	0	2
A Cordial Draught	0	1
The same again	0	1
A Cordial mixture	0	3
Another Julap	0	3
Another Apozem	0	3
Two Bolus's again	0	5
Two Draughts again	0	3
Another Apozem	0	3
A Cooling Mucilage	0	3
A Cordial Sudorifick Bolus	0	2
Two more of the same	0	4
A Cordial Draught	0	2
Two Draughts again	0	3
Another Apozem	0	3
Two Plaisters for the Soles of the Feet	0	3
<i>Aug. 9.</i> Another Julep	0	3
Another Mucilage	0	3
Another Bolus	0	2

Another

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Another Julap —————	0	3	8
Another Draught —————	0	1	6
A Cordial Apozem —————	0	3	6
Two Bolus's again —————	0	4	8
Two Draughts again —————	0	3	0
Another Mucilage —————	0	3	4
The same again —————	0	3	4
A Pearl Julap of a Pint —————	0	6	8
A cooling Gargarism —————	0	3	4
Two Bolus's again —————	0	4	8
Two Draughts again —————	0	3	0
Another Mixture —————	0	3	8
Another Julap —————	0	3	8
<i>Aug. 10.</i> Another Pearl Julap —————	0	6	8
Another Hypnotick Draught —————	0	2	0
A Cordial Bolus —————	0	2	4
A Cordial Draught —————	0	1	8
A Cordial Pearl Emulsion —————	0	4	6
Another Pearl Julap —————	0	6	8
Another Cordial Julap —————	0	3	8
Another Bolus —————	0	2	4
Another Draught —————	0	1	8
A Pearl Julap —————	0	4	6
A Cordial Draught —————	0	2	0
An Anodyne mixture —————	0	4	6
A Glas of Cordial Spirits —————	0	2	0
Another Mucilage —————	0	3	4
A cooling mixture —————	0	3	6
A Blistering-plaister to the Neck —————	0	2	6
Two more of the same to the Arms —————	0	5	0
Another Apozem —————	0	3	6
		Spirits	

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Spirit of Hartshorn	—	0
Plasters to dress the Blisters	—	0
<i>Aug. 11.</i> Another Pearl Julap of a Pint	0	6
Another Julap	—	3
Another Emulsion	—	4
Another Gargarism	—	3
Another Mixture	—	3
Plasters for the Soles of the Feet a- gain	} 0	3
A Dose of Cordial Powder	—	2
Two more of the same	—	4
Another Emulsion	—	4
Leeches apply'd to the Temples	—	2
Plasters to dress the Blisters again.	—	0
Spirit of Hartshorn	—	0
A Cordial Bolus	—	2
Two more of the same	—	4
Three Draughts again	—	5
Another Emulsion	—	4
Another Julap	—	3
Another Draught	—	2
<i>Aug. 12.</i> Another Emulsion	—	4
Another Mucilage	—	3
Gelly of Hartshorn	—	4
Plasters to dress the Blisters again	—	1
An Emollient Clyster	—	2
An Ivory-pipe arm'd	—	1
A Cordial Bolus	—	2
The same again	—	2
A Cordial Draught	—	2
The same again	—	2
Another		

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>.</i>
Another Bolus —————	0	2	6
Another Draught —————	0	2	4
A Glas of Cordial Spirits ———	0	3	6
Blistering Plaisters to the Arms ———	0	5	0
The same to the Wrists —————	0	5	0
Two Bolus's again —————	0	4	8
Two Draughts again —————	0	5	0
Two Bolus's again —————	0	4	8
Another Emulsion —————	0	4	6
Another Pearl Julap —————	0	4	6

Aug. 13. Another Cordial Julap ——— 0 3 8
 Another Glas of Cordial Spirits ——— 0 2 0

In all 17 : 2 : 10

The Case prescrib'd for was a Fever: And this Bill alone is a sufficient Instance of the Practice of the Apothecaries, and what they expect from the Physicians whom they recommend. It is not material who was the Physician in this Case; nor whether any were employ'd or not: The Apothecary is oblig'd either by himself, or his kind Friend the Doctor, in Six Days Prescriptions with above Seventeen Pounds: Which is above Seven and Fifty Shillings a Day. Now supposing that a Sick Man cou'd swallow Fourteen Shillings worth honestly priz'd in one Day, there remains however two Guineas a Day for the *Apothecary's Attendance*, which is a Rate that few Physicians about this Town expect to be paid at. But according

according to the Rates set upon Physick at the Dispensaries, I think it is impossible for any Person whether *Sick* or *Well*, to get down Medicins to the value of half so much; even tho' it shou'd happen thro' a deprav'd Appetite, such Persons shou'd affect Medicins as much as Children do Sweet-meats. But it happens very odly in this Man's Case, that every day rises gradually, till from Seven and Thirty shillings, he was brought to take Three pound seven shillings and eight pence in a day. The Cordial Bolus's even with Bezoar might be afforded by wholesale for Twenty shillings a Pound, and without, for about Ten shillings: The Cordial Julaps, as strong as is proper for any Sick Person, especially in a Fever, may very well be afforded for Two shillings a Quart. At which rates he must be suppos'd to take about Two Pound of Cordial Electuary a Day, and to allow him Drink in proportion to his Edibles, near Four Gallons of Cordial Julap: And this the day before he dy'd, when he might reasonable be supposed to have nauseated every thing.

Hence one part of the Exactions is very plain, *viz.* that he demanded extravagantly for every Dose; and the other part, *viz.* that of Multiplying of Doses, will be no less apparent, if compar'd with the practice of Physicians in their own Cases, for those of their own Families: In those Cases the awe of the Apothecary will not prevail, because the charge is their own; and therefore, tho' every thing that they judge necessary is done, yet the *Nauseous Superfluities are retrench'd*. And hence it is, that the People,
observing

observing the vast disproportion between what some Physicians take when indisposed themselves, and what they order their Patients when call'd in by the Apothecaries, are come to say almost Proverbially, that *Physicians never take Physick*. The meaning of which is no more, than that they do not think so much necessary for themselves, as they are observ'd to write to the Apothecaries for others: And that what they take, is comparatively nothing, to what they order; which is a Scandalous Truth we wish we were able to deny.

This *Collusive Practice* is indeed too frequent, and very dishonourable to those that are guilty of it: But whatever this forward Vindicator of the Apothecaries wou'd insinuate, Young Physicians have not been the particular Introducers or Promoters of it. So far his Vindication is true. But he has gone about to vindicate those Men, who are not the immediate Subjects of the Accusation. The Young Physicians have it not in their power to introduce Practice of so extravagant an expence: And the Elder ones, if they were not partakers of the guilt, wou'd have it in their Power to correct the Practice, and to punish the Offenders by openly condemning it; which wou'd be infallibly loss of business, to Men of an unestablish'd Reputation. But it is the extravagant expectation of the Apothecaries, which has brought others, as well old as young, to oblige them at the expence of their Patients, since they can find no other ready way to their Favour.

This has been so long practis'd, that the Apo-
C
thecaries

thecaries begin to look upon it as one of those abuses that time and connivence has in a manner establish'd, and which it is a sort of injustice to go about to rectify; and so fond they have appear'd of it, that whatever Physician did tho' but tacitly condemn it by not following it himself, he was not only slighted and neglected by the Apothecaries, but mark'd and list'd out for exclusion from Practice.

This is so notorious, That their Lists are now extant, of which one was printed by Dr. *Badger*: the Title of which is as follows.

The Catalogue of the Fellows and other Members of the Royal College of Physicians *London* Printed, *Octob. 4. 1695.* at the Desire and Request of Mr. *John Danson*, Master, Mr. *Mark Stratton*, Mr. *Edward Baker*, Wardens of the Company of Apothecaries, and the greater part of the Court of Assistants, with many more of the Society.

♂ notes those who Subscrib'd the New Association (*viz.* Fifty pounds a Man to stand by the President and Censors for promoting the good of the College) a Catalogue of whom (say he) I receiv'd from Dr. *Francis Bernard*, Transcribed with his own Hand from the College Book, and delivered to me, for the Use and Service of the Company of Apothecaries, which I have still by me; and also the Subscribers to the Dispensary, Erected at the College.]

But farther, to prove the Confederacy of the Apothecaries with some Physicians against the rest, and the reasons of that Confederacy, we shall here add Dr. *Badgers* Vindication, written by himself a little before his Death, which is as follows. *Doctor*

Doctor Badger's Vindication of Himself, from the Groundless Calumnies and Malicious Slanders of some London-Apothecaries. To Mr. Peter Gellsthorpe, present Master, Mr. Thomas Gardner, Master Elect, of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries; and to the other Gentlemen of the Court of Assistants.

S I R S,

WHEN the New-Statutes of the College of Physicians, London, were made and promulgated in the Theatre, on the 28th day of September 1687; wherein were contained several New Laws against the *Apothecaries*, together with the *Signetur*-Statute, which for some time did very much perplex, and gaul them, by stopping their impertinent tattle with Patients; upon this occasion they had several Meetings and Consults at their Common-Hall, and elsewhere, how to evade and baffle that Statute. Then was I caress'd and courted by Mr. *William Bradford* Master, *James Travers*, Warden, the greater part of the Court of Assistants, and many more of the Livery; particularly Mr. *George Dare* who procured me several Copies of the Old Statutes, as those that are mark'd with these Characters * * in the Old Statutes, Fol. 97, which were inserted by his instigation only; (as to the New I had them from Dr. *Francis Bernard*) and was earnestly press'd by them to Print and

Publish the New and Old Statutes in Latin
 with an English Translation *ad verbum* : And
 the more to engage me in this Design, they
 promised to take off the whole Impression; but
 when the Books were Printed, many that before
 had promised to take twenty or thirty, refused
 to take any more than one or two, and so the
 Impression was left on my hand to make what
 I could of them. Some time after the College
 enters into a New Association by Subscribing
 50 *l.* per Man, to stand by the President and
 Censors for promoting the good of the College;
 Hereupon several Persons were Arrested, as
 Mr. *William Philips*, &c. Then several Halls were
 called, and the *Apothecaries* were in such Amaze-
 ment and Consternation, they knew not what
 to do. Then was I again desired by Mr. *John*
Danson, Master, Mr. *Mark Stratton*, and Mr. *Ed-*
ward Baker, Wardens of the Company, to Print
 a Catalogue of the Doctors in the Universities,
 and the Catalogue of the then present College,
 with those that had Subscribed the New Associ-
 ation, a Catalogue of whom I received from
 Dr. *Francis Bernard*, Transcribed with his own
 Hand from the College-Books, which I have
 still by me, and was deliver'd to me for the
 Use and Service of the Company of *Apothecaries*,
 that they might know who were Doctors and
 who were not, and who were Enemies to the
Apothecaries; and for this good Service I was
 promised by the Master and Wardens, that the
 Company would and should pay the Charge,
 and I should be well rewarded for doing them
 such a singular Service at that Conjunction. I

waited

waited some Months, and heard nothing from the Master or Wardens; Then Mr. *Bradford* advised me to put Mr. *Danſon* the Master in mind of what Service I had done the Company, becauſe he would ſhortly be out of the Maſterſhip, and would then forget it: I did accordingly, and the ſaid Maſter propoſed it to a Court of Aſſiſtants, and they ordered Ten Guineas to be paid me by their Renter-Warden, Mr. *Edward Baker*, which I received: And the Maſter came to me juſt before Dinner, and told me the Order of the Court, and ſaid there were ſome ill Men amongſt them, and he could not poſſibly get any more at that time. Some time after, the Aſſociation of 50 *l.* per Man requiring too great a Sum for the Members of the College to raiſe, another Expedient was thought of, viz. to Subſcribe 10 *l.* a Man, and pay down 5 *l.* preſently; the other 5 *l.* ſome Months after, to ſet up a *Diſpenſary*, to make and prepare their own Phyſick, for the good of their Patients and relief of the Poor. According to this Project a *Diſpenſary* was Erected, and a ſmall Pamphlet was printed and diſperſed about the Town, wherein the College promiſed to afford their Medicines Sixteen ſhillings in the pound cheaper than the *Apothecaries*.

Then was I again requeſted by the Maſter, Mr. *William Philips*, Mr. *Thomas Elton* Pro-Warden (who then ſerved for *Thomas Langham*, Eſq; and was abuſed by him for his pains and trouble) and Mr. *Thomas Angeir* Renter-Warden, to anſwer that Pamphlet; to whom I reply'd I would, but that I had already expended much

more Money for the Company's Service than they had paid me ; whereupon another Court of Assistants ordered Ten pounds more to be paid me ; and then several of the Court of Assistants, as Mr. *Peter Gelfhorpe* (who at the same time shewed me a Copy of the last Statutes made in English only, and given him by a Fellow of the College, which he has since desired me to Print) and Mr. Deputy *Gardner* desired me to give them a full Account of all the Charges I had expended for the Company's Service ; which I did in particulars, without reckoning any thing for trouble of Journeys, labour or loss of time, but only what I had expended, which was 67 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*

Then afterwards by another Court of Assistants, I was ordered Ten Pounds more, as a Charitable Gift, as *Thomas Langham*, Esq; Mr. Deputy *Gardner* and some others were pleased to call it, for fear of disobliging the College, and upon a pretence to unite them and the Company. But the Renter-Warden Mr. *Angell* would not pay the last Ten pounds, without a Receipt in full of all Debts, Dues and Demands from the Company of *Apothecaries*, and drawn up by some Scrivener. I read the Receipt, and ask'd him if he had any such Order from the Court of Assistants ; he answered me No ; but he was advised (I believe by *Thomas Langham*, Esq; Mr. Deputy *Gardner* and Mr. *Henry Sykes*) and resolved not to pay the Money unless I would Sign that Receipt : Wherefore because he told me he had no such Orders from the Court of Assistants, I believing them to be

Me

Men of Honour and Honesty, did sign that Receipt, and received the other Ten pounds: and I was afterwards inform'd by Mr. *Thomas Dalton* a late Master of the Company, that the Court of Assistants was very angry with Mr. *Angier* for demanding or taking such a Receipt, and did reprehend him very severely for it, but for what reason I know not, unless because the Receipt acknowledg'd the Truth, which they endeavour to stifle, and so would cheat me of what I have expended for their Service.

The *Dispensaries* gaining Reputation, another Paper was writ against the *Apothecaries*, and by the sly and secret Intreague of some of them, I was again requested by the mouth of Dr. *Greenfield* to answer that Paper, he telling me for Encouragement, that Mr. Deputy *Gardner* had wrote something in Answer to it, and that he had seen and read it, and would procure Mr. Deputy's Paper to be something of a Help and Instruction to me in Writing. I communicated this to Mr. *Thomas Elton* the then Master, and he appointed to meet me and Dr. *Greenfield*, at *Leonard's* Coffee-House in *Finch-Lane*, and we met accordingly, and sent to Mr. Deputy *Gardner*, but he was not at home; we staid there some time, but he came not, and then Mr. *Elton* left us; after this Dr. *Greenfield* and my self went to his House in *Leaden-ball-street*, but he not being returned home, we left word that we waited on him to see a Paper he had Written, and Dr. *Greenfield* spoke with his Servant to desire his Master to inclose it in a Letter to him at his House.

By all this it is manifest, that I did not on

my own Humour and Head, (as has been falsely suggested by some of the *Leaden-hall* Apothecaries, and Mr. *Langham*, &c. in some of the late Courts of Assistants) undertake and write what I have done, but by the Advice and Direction, or at least with the Approbation and by the Encouragement of the most considerable Persons of the Company, as Mr. *William Bradford*, *James St. Amand*, Esq; *James Chase*, Esq; Mr. *Michael Peirce*, Mr. *John Dawson*, Mr. *Thomas Hotchkis*, Mr. *William Rouse*, and many more,

Although *Thomas Langham*, Esq; with the *Leaden-hall* Apothecaries, could procure Mr. *John Danson*, Mr. *Edward Baker*, and the whole Court of Assistants to disown and deny what they had thrice before acknowledg'd, and could so wisely and positively determine, and enter into their Books, because the Printing and Publishing the Statutes, Registers and Catalogues of the Universities and College, were not ordered in and by a Court of Assistants; therefore the Court was not concerned to see the Debt paid. But I can inform him and the Court of Assistants that acquiesc'd in that Sentence, that a Debt contracted by the Master for the Company, has been paid by them although contracted contrary to an Order of a Court of Assistants; and I would ask what Service Dr. *Greenfield* had done for the Company of *Apothecaries*, that they should present him out of the Common Stock, with the Sum of Fifteen pounds by the Hand of their Clark, to oppose the College, and maintain the Suit then depending at *Westminster-Hall*. I pray was this
ordered,

ordered, in, or by a Court of Assistants, or was it not by *Thomas Langham, Esq;* *Mr. Henry Sykes, Mr. Thomas Fyge, and Mr. Deputy Gardner,* first proposed, and agreed on at a Dinner at *Mr. Russell's in Ironmonger Lane,* and never brought before a Court of Assistants? And I desire to be satisfied if *Thomas Langham, Esq;* with his Court of Assistants, could legally turn out any Citizen by advice of their Clark only, and order him to withdraw from a Common-Hall, at which he had as much right to be present, as any other Free-Member of the Company that was thereunto Summoned.

To *Mr. Peter Gelsthorpe, Master of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries.*

S I R,

I Here present you with a New-years Gift, viz. 100 of the last New-Laws of the College made in English only, Printed from the Copy I received from your Hands, and at your desire, to serve the Publick, and I believe they may be Serviceable; if you in the Station you are now in, please to Communicate them to your Court of Assistants, or to such Members of Parliament whom you may judge proper in this Juncture of Affairs; though the Charge of what I have Published for the Company hitherto, has lain on my Hands, I hope these may not.

S I R,

I am

Decemb. 1701.

Your Humble Servant,
John Badger.

This

This *Badger* and *Groenvelt* were two, whom the Apothecaries took particularly into their favour for their known Aversion to the College of Physicians: The Aversion of *Badger* was grounded upon his Non-admission into the College; which he resented so far, as to make the Apothecaries think him a proper Instrument to wreak their Malice upon the College and Dispensary. That of *Groenvelt*, was upon a Censure laid upon him by the President and Censors for Dangerous and Unskilful Practice, for which and his Contumacy (being a *Licentiate* of the College) he was committed to Prison. These being Men in a particular manner disoblig'd, the Apothecaries who were no way interest'd in their Quarrels, did however espouse them in opposition to the College, and supported them with Money to affront the Authority of the College, and to blast the Reputation of such Members as wou'd not humble themselves to those mean submissions, and dishonest compliances before complain'd of; and justify the Practice of Apothecaries in prejudice to their own Rights.

No body then will wonder, if the Subscribers to the *Dispensaries* have improv'd the use of them beyond their first Intentions. They were at first Erected at the desire of the City, purely for the Service of the Poor; that these might have their Physick cheap, after the Physicians had prescrib'd it *gratis*. And to this purpose they do Eminently *still*, and will ever serve. But the Subscribers having hereby delivered such vast numbers of Poor as repair to the Dispensaries,

penfaries, out of the gripping Hands of the Apothecaries: *These* in return, have ever ſince their Erection, done their utmoſt to take the rich Patients from ſuch as have ſhewn any zeal in carrying on this Charity; eſpecially if withal they ordinarily preſcribed leſs for the Rich than the Apothecaries expected. Whereupon the Subſcribers have found it neceſſary, as well for the ſecuring their Patients to themſelves, as for maintaining a free and an honourable Practice, to diſpenſe Phyſick from the Diſpenſaries indifferently to *Rich* and *Poor*. Whence that part of the College which thus practice, are called *Diſpenſarians* (by our Author,) and the oppoſite Party *Anti-Diſpenſarians*. The *former* of which abhorring the Exactions of the Apothecaries, and the baſe Compliances they expect, have, as was juſt now ſaid, improved theſe Offices to reſcue their Faculty and their Patients from the Invaſion and Gripe of the Apothecaries; and the *latter* preferring their hopes from the favour of the Apothecaries, to their Duty towards Patients and Profeſſion, have aſſociated themſelves with the Apothecaries in oppoſition to the former.

These latter are the Men, of whom the Apothecaries pretend to *Speak honourably* (as they word it in the printed Caſe;) but not of all of them equally and alike; but accordingly as they bring more or leſs Griſt to their Mills. Three pounds a day Preſcription, is more acceptable than Twenty ſhillings: Ten ſhillings is but a lukewarm piece of Service; and but half a Crown or Five ſhillings is an unpardonable

nable fault, and damn'd Roguery in a Physician, only to ruin the honest Apothecary.

This is the whole mystery of an Apothecary's *Recommendation*; and divers Physicians are found to have so little honour, as to vye with one another for the Apothecaries favour, by such prostitutions. These are the Men, as the Apothecaries Champion Compliments them, *who out of a better Principle, (than that of the Dispensarians) have refused to Subscribe to the Dispensary; or such, as finding that they have been losers by engaging themselves in it, begin to be very submissive to those whom they have publickly and unjustly injur'd, and to court the Renewal of that Friendship, which they formerly had with their Benefactors the Apothecaries.* What sort of Benefaction this was, has been already shown, and the Reciprocality of the obligation; for betwixt them, as they have been manag'd, *Apothecary, Physician and Patient*, appear like *Sharper, Sweetner and Cully*: The two first oblige one another at the expence of the last.

It is the great misfortune of the Profession, that not only those that have been guilty of such Scandalous Practices, but the Innocent likewise have suffer'd: For as was before said, wherever the Apothecaries Interest and Character cou'd prevail (which has been too often) their Principal Care and Aim being to Recommend such as cou'd cloak their Frauds most dexterously, and carry on their Cheats farthest; these only were preach'd up as the best and most valuable Physicians, whilst

Learning,

Learning, Judgment and Ability in the Profession, were but accidental, and inferiour Pretences to Business. Thus Physicians very unequal to the Trust they have been imploy'd in, have been entertain'd in great Families, and found out: They have been observ'd to have multiply'd Doses to no great effect; and that their Attendance has been of little Consequence to the sick Person. And so taking the Apothecaries Word for it, that they were the Ablest of their Profession, they readily concluded to the Disadvantage of it; and that there was little more in it, or a Physician, than that for decency sake he must be sent for, that the *Patient may die according to Art.*

But however, when the World shall recover from their Delusion, and the People be no longer prejudic'd by the Apothecaries false Insinuations, and are willing to inquire into the truth of our Complaints, and make themselves Judges of them; they will be convinc'd of the great Usefulness of Physick, skilfully directed, and likewise find, there remain a great many firm, who have more honour than to submit to such shameful methods. And after all, the Apothecaries are not like (as he says) *to have the pleasure of seeing their designs prove abortive, and their chief Enterprize baffled.* For notwithstanding his imaginary Triumph, the Dispensaries go forward very successfully, as the Books can Demonstrate; for they began to make up Bills about the beginning of *February, 1697.* and for the first Three Years, the number of the Bills made up was *Thir-*
teen

teen thousand one hundred and ninety two, and in these last Three years and ten Months, (for the Calculation was taken *December 1. 1704.*) they are increas'd to Seventy one thousand nine hundred and ninety nine, as may be seen in the Books ; which is a sufficient Evidence of their Increase, the Bills being above four times the number for these last Three years and ten months ; for Deducting Thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety two, out of Seventy one thousand nine hundred and ninety nine, there remain, Fifty eight thousand eight hundred and seven.

As for the Impertinent Charge of over-rating our *Arcana* for private gain, we are willing to give any Man in a serious Legal way, a sight of our Books, so as to suffer him to compare our method of Charging, with that of any Apothecary, and even to Confront them with any Apothecary, who has the Courage to produce his Books in vie with ours.

As for the Challenge made upon their Qualifications to Practice upon the score of their Learning and Abilities ; The Law has appointed Tests, which if any Apothecary can stand, he may be admitted to the liberty of Practice : But if they decline that, the World has no reason to take their own Words for their Sufficiency.

It can't be thought hard upon any Man who refuses to undergo the Test of an Examination, that he is deny'd the Liberty of Practice. The *Law* already has appointed Examiners, whose sufficiency is not to be doubted ; and if it would

order

order the Trials to be yet more severe than now we have Power to make them, it wou'd be more for the Advantage of the Regular Physicians, as well as the People. Learning, Ingenuity and Industry wou'd be distinguish'd, and the Privileges of them wou'd not be prostituted, as now they are, to every Fellow that has serv'd Seven years to *wiping of Shoes, and scowring of Skillets.*

The ill consequences that attend the Presumption of many *Impudent and Ignorant Pretenders* invading the Profession of Physick, are obvious even to this Scribler's Understanding: He can with confidence assert, *Certainly such a publick, and almost daily growing mischief as this is, will sometimes be thought worthy the consideration of those in whom alone is lodg'd the power of redressing it.* But then this Champion's modest demand is, not to have the Apothecaries thought to be of the number of these Ignorant Pretenders, whom he avows to *have an opportunity of attaining to every thing that is necessary to qualify any one for a good Physician, and in several things much the advantage of a College Education.* In this heat of his, without regard to Truth or Reason, he mispends some Pages, in endeavouring to render the Education of the Universities contemptible; and the advantages of it inconsiderable, in respect of what may be had at their Shops. The wonderful Improving opportunities of giving a Clyster, or dressing a Blister, are in his opinion, far more Instruative than thousands of Volumes, written by Men of exquisite Learning, and consummate Experience, the result of long
Study,

Study, and many Years Practice. These indeed the Young Student in the Universities is train'd to Read and Understand, and to see not only the Prescriptions, but the Reasons of the Prescriptions too : But the blue Apron Men have a shorter cut ; they perhaps see every day half a Dozen Bills Transcrib'd out of those Authors, and preferr'd to their Files ; from whence on a sudden they grow more enlightned than the Learned Author that first Recommended them, or him that took them from him to send them to their Shops ; and *repetatur*, no doubt, is more Edifying than whole Histories of Distempers, with their Causes and Cures.

If so, let the Universities drop their pretences of giving Degrees, and instead of going thither, let Physicians (as this Author wou'd have it) Commence at *Apothecary's-Hall*. They are without dispute admirable Judges of Lectures in Natural Philosophy and Physick : Their Mortar and Sieve must as necessarily discover the Principles of Natural Bodies, as a Miller all the nice Improvements in Husbandry, by grinding the Corn it produces ; or a Cook from the Practice of his Kitchen, be able to direct what is proper Diet in every Sick Man's case : For an Apothecary is but a Medical Cook, and his Learning seldom greater than t'others of the Kitchen.

This Insolence of the Apothecaries towards the Universities, has sprung from the countenance of some, and the obsequiousness of others, who for present Advantage and Recommendation, have prostituted to them the honour of
those

those Venerable Bodies, to whose Nurture and Education they owe all the Learning they are Masters of.

It is humbly hop'd the Universities will upon this occasion, shew their just Resentments, and give us an opportunity of answering to the Wisdom of the Nation, this Apothecaries Question in relation to Doctor and Apothecary, *viz. Which of these two are the fittest for Physicians?* Which we hope we shall be effectually able to do, and demonstrate beyond a doubt, That no Man can be *qualified for a Rational Practice of Physick*, without the foundation of an University Education, or running through the same Course of Studies we are directed to there: That the present Apothecaries are not in Truth so qualified, or as such, and by the way of their Trade, can be; and that the Learning of the Profession must be ruin'd, if they are indulg'd in the Practice of Physick, and the whole Business run into Ignorance and Quackery. And we farther engage our selves, whenever the Senate in their Wisdom shall find it necessary to regulate the Practice of Physick, that they shall at all times find us ready with all humble submission to concur with, and assist them in any Amendments that may be for the publick Benefit and Service: And upon this occasion will avow, that the Apothecaries in their present Practice, and Usage of their Patients, are guilty of such Notorious Breaches of the Trust already repos'd in them by Law, that however heavy it may fall upon those that have had the misfortune to have been Educated in
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that

that Trade, it will be absolutely necessary for the Publick good and safety, to have a Regulation made amongst them.

It is possible a Man of a great Genius may be bound Apprentice to an Apothecary, and it might have been my Lord *Verulam's* case, if his Friends had thought fit to have dispos'd of him so in his Minority: But it is to be fear'd, we shou'd then have lost the benefit of those Noble Works, which are so often, and so Impertinently cited in the *Tentamen Medicinale*; and He, instead of being a great Philosopher, wou'd only have been a very extraordinary Apothecary.

To prove this, we need only consider what is the proper Business of an Apothecary. As such, he is bound to weigh and mix such things as he is directed to. It may happen that some of these things may want pulverizing: But 'tis presum'd that beating at a Mortar does not necessarily make a Man a Philosopher. Or to carry it yet farther, and to the utmost of their Business: There is no profound reasoning requir'd to boil a Decoction with Sugar up to a Syrup; or to put a few Plants or Drugs into an Alembick, and draw over a simple or compound Water. This which is the nicest part of their Skill, is pretended to, and perform'd with more exactness, by almost every Gentle-woman's Housekeeper.

All the advantages they presume upon beyond this, is only the sight of the *Physicians Bills and their Patients*: One of which every common Nurse has the benefit of, very much beyond

beyond them; because she is constantly attending, and sees all the Symptoms: And how well this qualifies her to judge of Diseases, we leave to every Man's opinion. As for that of seeing our Bills, whilst they are unqualify'd to judge of our intentions, and the reasons upon which we prescrib'd them, it is impossible they shou'd use them with any Skill.

To order things to be put together and given in such quantities, and to know why they shou'd be order'd, are two different things. One is an ordinary habitual thing; the other depends upon the Circumstances of the Case, which cannot be rightly judg'd of, but by one who understands the Oeconomy of the Body. This he confesses as well as we; and says, *That tho' some find ways to insinuate themselves into business, and by some means or other persuade People into a belief of their great Knowledge and Judgment, even almost to Infatuation; yet if they are Uninstructed in the Grounds and Rudiments of Philosophy, and are Unacquainted with the Mechanism and Operations of Nature, they are no better than Cheats and Impostors.*

But how does he make it appear, that an Apothecary by his way of Business, can arrive at this Knowledge? Why truly he says, that an Apothecary may understand Greek and Latin, and that he may learn Philosophy, Chymistry, Anatomy, &c. Ay! and so he may the Art of Navigation too: But where is the Apothecary, that *has* learnt these things? That *he* is not the Man, his own Book shows: If there be any such; Is it an hardship that they are

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required

required to submit themselves to the same terms that Regular Physicians themselves must do, if they wou'd Practise in this Town? Why wou'd they be examin'd *coram non judice*, by incompetent Judges? What can this imply, but a Consciousness of their own insufficiency; and which indeed they seem to have such a sense of, that a great many of them have not dar'd to abide that Examination which the Law requires from them, and which they ought to undergo, before they can be qualify'd for the Trade of an Apothecary, according to their own Charter.

In short, the way for a Licence to Practise is as open to an Apothecary, as a Physician, if he can stand the Test; and some, as well as them, as of the Chirurgeons, have ventured to abide it: But we have always found, that the Men who cou'd bear it, thought themselves of a Rank above their Trade; and most of them have had the Ingenuity to scorn the tricks of their Shops ever after.

These Men were sensible, that Distilling of Water and Spirits, did not make them Physicians; and thought themselves above the Mortar and the Scales, whenever they were allowed to be so.

But this Spark wou'd have the Privilege without the Qualification; and thinks the Apothecaries may, like the gifted Brethren, please a Call from within to Practise: They are indeed a sort of Fanaticks in Physick, that lead weak People astray to the hazard of their Lives: But whether the Act of Toleration includes

includes their Practice or not, may be worth while to consider; for whatsoever they may fancy, the Law does not seem hitherto to intend it.

It will not be worth our Reader's, or our pains, to follow him any further; all that he has said, was answer'd before it was Written, tho' he has the Grace to take no notice of it. And for the future, if he or any other shall trouble the World with such impertinent Labours, we shall not be at leisure to dance after a Fool's Pipe; but give *Crowdero* leave to Entertain his own Company without Interruption.

He that desires farther satisfaction, will find an ample Account of the whole Dispute in the Pieces subjoin'd.

ERRATA.

PAge 14. line 28. for *Lutting*, read *Luking* in *Breadstreet*. p. 19. l. 13. f. 16 l. 16 s. 10 d. r. 17 l. 2 s. 10 d.

THis Following Treatise [A short
Account of the Proceedings of
the College of Physicians, &c.] having
been considered and examined by the
Committee of the said College, they
thought fit to recommend it to the
President and Censors to be published.

IMPRIMATUR.

*Datum ex Ædibus
Collegii nostri in
Comitiis Censoriis
Junii 11. 1697.*

Tho. Millington, *Præses*,
Tho. Burwell,
Rich. Torlefs, } *Censors*.
W. Dawes,
Tho. Gill, }

A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
College of Physicians, London,
In relation to the
SICK POOR
Of the said
CITY, and SUBURBS thereof,

With the Reasons which have induced the
College to make Medicines for them at the
Intrinfick Value.

L O N D O N,
Printed in the Year 1697.

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A

SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
College of Physicians, London,
In relation to the
Sick Poor, &c.

SINCE it hath been the fate of many good Undertakings though in themselves highly beneficial to the Publick, to miscarry and come to nothing, not so much by the *open opposition* of interess'd and designing Persons, as by their *private insinuations* and *misrepresentations*, whereby they prepossess the People to their own great hurt and damage: That the like misfortune may not befall the charitable Design now set on foot by the *College of Physicians, LONDON*, for the Relief of the *Poor Sick* in and about this great City and Suburbs, We have thought it necessary to give a short historical
account

account of the Rise and Progress of this matter, whereby we hope it will appear, that this Undertaking, as it was several years since begun (before there were any differences or misunderstandings either amongst our selves, or with the Apothecaries) upon no other ground but the commiseration of the deplorable condition of the Poor Sick, (especially poor House-keepers) not usually taken care of by the Parishes; so also that the same hath been ever since carried on with the same honest intention: And we doubt not but a work so advantageous to the Sick Poor, and so honourable to this City, will in the same manner be shortly finished and brought to its utmost perfection.

To omit therefore what has in former times been attempted of this nature by our Predecessors (of whose early Charity we have several Instances recorded in our Annals) the first step we find tending directly to this purpose is a Vote of the College in their publick Meeting, July 28. 1687. to this effect: *It was this day appointed and ordained by the Unanimous Vote of the College, That all the Members thereof, whether Fellows, Candidates, or Licentiates of the said College, shall give their advice gratis to all their Sick neighbouring Poor, when desired, within the City of London, or seven miles round.*

This Order being carried by several of the Members of the College to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, They (Aug. 23. 1687.) did by Dr. Betts, one of our Elects, return the College Thanks for this their charitable Order; with this further request to the College, That they

they would explain themselves, as to whom they meant by *Poor*? which they did, by declaring, That all those should be esteemed *Poor*, that brought Certificates under the hand of the Rector, Vicar or Curate of the Parish wherein they dwelt, of their being such.

An account of this was by the respective Aldermen sent to each Ward. But partly by the industry of some Persons, with whose private Gain it was not so consistent, and especially by reason of the high Prices of Medicines above the purchase of Poor Housekeepers, it was for that time stifled. Which the College perceiving, and desirous that so good an Intention to so many poor People might not be frustrated, several methods for the removing this obstruction were proposed at their general Meetings, as, The expending all the Fines of the College in providing Physick for the Poor, and the like: And at last they came to this Resolution, (which was past into an Order, Aug. 13. 1688.) viz.

The College having considered that the Charitable Vote which formerly passed for prescribing to the Poor gratis, hath not had the effect intended, by reason of the great Prices they are obliged to pay for their Medicines, have this day unanimously voted, That the Laboratory of the College be forthwith fitted up for preparing Medicines for the Poor, and also the Room adjoining for a Repository. And the College further gave a power to those Members who would subscribe to this Charitable Work, to choose a Committee from among themselves who should order what Compositions and Simples

ples should be kept at the College for the benefit of the Poor, and manage the whole affair as they thought fit.

It was expected that upon this Order the Apothecaries (rather than the College should make Medicines themselves) would have so far concurred in this Charitable Work, as to have borne their part therein: And that as we had freely offered our pains to prescribe for the Poor for nothing, so they would have given them *their* pains also, in furnishing them with necessary Medicines at the Intrinsick Value, or at least for some small Profit. But instead of that, several amongst them set themselves by all their art and industry they were capable of, to frustrate the whole design; and finding no method so promising as to stir up a party amongst our selves to oppose our proceedings, they fell to intriguing with several of our own Members, who were too easily lured off to serve the Apothecaries interest, for their own private advantage. And from this cause, as we have too much reason to believe, have chiefly sprung the unhappy Differences that are still fomented among us.

But notwithstanding all the discouragements we met with from those of our own Members who contrary to all the Obligations of Honour and Conscience, constantly discovered to our Adversaries whatsoever passed in the College relating to this design, and exposed to them the Names of such as were Promoters thereof, that they might be kept out, as far as in them lay, from all Patients where they should be proposed

proposed, and themselves brought in; These and several other difficulties were (though after a considerable time intervening) at last broke through, and the College proceeded to enforce their former Order by another of the 18th March, 1694. to this effect: *Whereas in the year 1687. there was an Order made by the unanimous consent of the College, obliging every Member thereof to give his Advice gratis in their respective Parishes in the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, to all Poor Sick, as should be recommended to them for such by the Rector, Vicar or Curate of the said Parishes by Certificate under their Hands; which said Order was presented to the City: Now we judge it necessary that the said Order be again presented to the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Common Council, and do hereby again require strict Obedience from all our Members to the aforesaid Order.* And a Committee was then chosen by the College to take care of the managing this matter to the best advantage of the designed Charity (consisting of the Elects, Censors, and Eight Fellows, whereof Five to be a Committee.)

This Order was accordingly presented to the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Council, June 18. 1695. Upon which the Common Council did nominate, appoint and choole Sir John Moor, Sir William Hedges, and Sir Jos. Smart, Aldermen; Mr. Dorvile, Mr. Ballow, Mr. Egglestone, Sir Edmund Wiseman, Mr. Richer, and Mr. Palfreman, Commoners, (whereof any one of the said Aldermen, and two of the said Commoners, to be a Committee) to return the
Thanks

Thanks of that Court to the College of Physicians for such their Order, and with them to consult how to improve the advantage proposed by the said College for the relief of the said poor Inhabitants.

July 24th. The Committee of the City and College met, where the Thanks of the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Common Council, was returned to the College of Physicians for their Charitable Order.

The Committee of the College delivered in a List of the Names of all their Members, with the places where they lived, which was desired by the City to be printed.

Then the Committee of the City made several Proposals or Queries; as First, Who should be recommended as fitting objects of this Charity? Secondly, Who should be the Persons, that should make up the Physicians Prescriptions, in the several Wards and Parishes of the City? Thirdly, Who should prize the Medicines prescribed by the Physicians Bills?

After which they with the College-Committee, passing over the first Proposal (which was sufficiently answered by the College's Order) proceeded to debate the second and third, and came to this Resolution, That some Apothecaries should be found out who should supply the Poor with Medicines at such Rates as should be adjudged reasonable by the Physicians; in or near the several Parishes; which the Committee of the City earnestly Recommended to the Physicians to take care of, and promised that they would do the same on their part.

Upon

Upon this the Committee of the College applied themselves with great diligence to answer the said desire of the City-Committee, and after some time found out several honest and charitable Apothecaries, who very cheerfully and readily embraced the offer, and at the solicitation of the Physicians, entred into this following Subscription: *We whose names are here underwritten are willing to furnish the Poor, within our respective Parishes, with Medicines at such Rates as the Committee of Physicians shall judge reasonable. Witness our hands.* Which subscription we have now by us, but for the Subscribers sakes, do not divulge their Names.

When the Committee of the College had got a sufficient number of Apothecaries, to furnish all the Wards of *London*, they acquainted the Committee of the City therewith, requesting them at the same time, that they would for their Encouragement, endeavour to have an Act passed in the Common Council, to excuse these Charitable Apothecaries from any troublesome Office.

Then the Committee of the City did desire the College-Committee to get a farther Addition to their former Order, whereby the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, or any of them, might as well as the Ministers, recommend by Certificate, fit Objects of Charity; as also that all hired Servants, and Apprentices to Handicrafts men, should be reckoned as Objects of Charity; which the Committee of the College promised to endeavour.

Now

Now the College thought they had surmounted all Difficulties, and had attained their end: But the Apothecaries Company having got knowledge of our Meeting with a Committee of the City, did not only draw up and present a Paper to the Committee of the City tending wholly to frustrate the charitable ends of our design, which was sufficiently answered Article by Article, by the Committee of the College, Copies of both which are hereafter inserted; but also hearing that the Committee of Physicians had gotten Apothecaries enough to supply this Charity, they were extremely alarmed; and presently called a Hall, wherein partly by threatening to impose upon them the most troublesome and expensive Offices of their Company, and partly by charging them upon this compliance with the Physicians, with breach of their Oaths to their Company, they affrighted most of these Apothecaries from this undertaking, as if their Oath obliged them, Not to do any thing charitably.

September the 4th 1695. The College made such addition to their Order as the City-Committee had desired. At which Meeting the College did likewise approve and confirm all that had been done by their Committee, giving them Thanks for the care and trouble they had already taken, and desiring them to proceed and perfect this charitable Work; owning and declaring all that the Committee had done to be the Act of the College, and not the Act of Six or Seven Men, as some had industriously though falsely given out; and that the College
would

would accordingly stand by their Committee in what they had done.

At the next Meeting of the Committees, the addition by the College to their former Order desired by the City-Committee, was delivered to them, who were much pleased therewith. Then they proceeded to consider who should prize the Medicines. And the College-Committee was content (because they would avoid every thing that might obstruct this designed Charity) that the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries Company should do it every Year, and afterwards bring it to the President and Censors of the College for their Approbation: but even this was also opposed by the Apothecaries Company.

Thus it appearing that the Apothecaries were resolved to obstruct this Charity in every particular, the City-Committee ask'd the Physicians then present, whether their College would provide Medicines for the Poor at reasonable Rates, if the Apothecaries should continue to refuse so to do? To which they answered, That they believed, rather than so Charitable a design should fail, the College would undertake it; and promis'd that they would propose it at their next publick College-meeting.

Hereupon the City-Committee being fully satisfied with the Physicians Answers to their Proposals, and with their sincerity in transacting this whole affair with them, as also that the methods offered by them were the most proper for obtaining the end proposed, drew up a Report accordingly, of the whole matter,

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which

which the Chairman Sir *William Hedges* offered to read at the next Common Council; but some affair that required a quicker dispatch intervening, it was put off for that time; and this happening at the latter end of the Year, the Common Council was not long after of course dissolved, and another chosen, in which several of the then Committee were left out; which probably was the cause that this Report was never after called for.

The matter resting thus, and the College being in expectation to hear from the City, they did nothing farther in it till *Decemb. 22. 1696.* when a Proposition was made in the publick College for a Subscription by the Fellows, Candidates and Licentiates, for carrying on this Charity, which being therein approved, (about nine or ten only dissenting) a Subscription to the effect following was immediately made.

W *Hereas the several Orders of the College of Physicians, London, for prescribing Medicines gratis to the Poor Sick of the Cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, as also the Proposals made by the said College to the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Common Council of London, in pursuance thereof, have hitherto been ineffectual, for that no method hath been taken to furnish the Poor with Medicines for their Cure at low and reasonable Rates: We therefore whose names are hereunderwritten, Fellows or Members of the said College, being willing effectually to promote so great a Charity, by the Counsel and good liking of the President and College*

College declared in their Comitia, hereby (to wit,
each of us severally and apart, and not the one for
the other of us) do oblige our selves to pay to Dr.
Thomas Burwel, Fellow and Elect of the said Col-
lege, the Sum of Ten Pounds a piece of Lawful Mo-
ney of England, by such proportions, and at such
times as to the major part of the Subscribers hereto
shall seem most convenient: Which Money when
received by the said Dr. Thomas Burwel, is to be
by him expended in preparing and delivering Medi-
cines to the Poor at their intrinsick Value, in such
manner, and at such times, and by such Orders and
directions, as by the major part of the Subscribers
hereto, shall in Writing be hereafter appointed and
directed for that purpose. In Witness whereof we
have hereunto set our Hands and Seals this Twenty
second Day of December, 1696.

Thos. Millington, *Præses*.
Thos. Burwell, *Elect and*
Censor.
Wm. Collins, *Elect*.
Wm. Browne, *Elect*.
Rich. Torless, *Elect and*
Censor.
Wm. Hulse, *Elect*.
Thos. Gill, *Censor*.
Wm. Dawes, *Censor*.
J. Hutton.
Thos. Brady.
Thos. Sloane.
Rich. Morton.
Thos. Hawys.

Ch. Harel.
Rich. Robinson.
Joh. Bateman.
Walter Mills.
Dan. Cox.
Henry Sampson.
Thomas Gibson.
Charles Goodall.
Edm. King.
Sam. Garth.
Barnh. Soame.
Denton Nicholas.
Joseph Gaylard.
John Woollaston.
Steph. Hunt.

Oliver Horsfeman.
 Rich. Morton, Jun.
 David Hamilton.
 Hen. Morelli.
 Walter Harris.
 William Briggs.
 Th. Colladon.

Martin Lister.
 Jo. Colbatch.
 Bernard Connor.
 W. Cockburn.
 J. le Feure.
 P. Sylvestre.
 Cha. Morton.

THIS Instrument being thus subscribed by the President, the Censors, all the Elders but two, most of the Senior Fellows, and several of the Candidates and Licentiates; a Collection was called, That a Grant might be forthwith made by way of Lease to the Subscribers, of the Laboratory, and other Rooms and conveniences necessary for executing the intended charitable design. Which, notwithstanding the opposition of some few, was by a very great majority granted, and afterwards sealed in open College. And now the Laboratory, Repository, &c. are preparing with all imaginable expedition, that so the benefit of the present season for making all sorts of necessary Medicines for the use of the Sick Poor, may not be lost, but that we may be in a condition shortly to receive, make up, and distribute, all the Bills and Prescriptions as shall be directed to the Repository by such Physicians as have been so charitable as to Subscribe to this Undertaking for the benefit of their Poor and Neighbours.

Here follow the ANSWERS offered by the Apothecaries to the Proposals of the City-Committee, with the Physicians Reply thereunto.

ANSWERS humbly offered by the Society of Apothecaries, to the Proposals made by the Worshipful the Committee appointed by Common Council to treat with the Physicians in relation to the Poor.

THAT in pursuance of your Worships Directions, We the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Society have maturely considered the Proposals to us made. And in the first place crave leave to return our Thanks and due acknowledgment to this Committee, for communicating the said Matters and Proposals of the Physicians to us, and do most willingly take this opportunity to declare, That as we esteem it our principal Glory to be Members of this great and honourable City, so we shall be ever ready to contribute to the utmost of our power to the Honour and Welfare thereof, or any the Members depending thereon. And to that end,

To the First Proposal,
Who may be fittest persons to recommend the Objects of Charity?

WE take it, That the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor in each

each Parish are the most fit, as best knowing the Poor and their necessity.

To the Second,

Who shall administer the Physick, &c?

WE do with submission think it most convenient, That it be left to every Parish from time to time to make use of what Apothecary they please, being a Freeman, within their own Parish, either one or more, according to the smallness or largeness thereof. And in case any Parish be without an Apothecary, then to take any neighbouring Freeman as they shall think fit.

To the Third,

Who shall prize the Medicines delivered for the use of the Poor?

WE are humbly of opinion, That every Man in his own way is best able to make his own Bill, and hope it will be sufficient satisfaction in this point, that we undertake That all our Members shall use the greatest moderation possible; and in case any dispute arise. That then as to all Medicines delivered to the use of such Poor for whom the Churchwardens of each Parish shall be obliged to pay, the price shall be regulated to the intrinsic value of every Medicine by the Master and Wardens for the time being.

And for the better promoting so good a work the Master, Wardens and Assistants of this Company do further offer, not only from time to time, to sell such Poor their Medicines when prescribed

prescribed by a Physician at their intrinsic value, but (if it may be acceptable and approved of by an Order of this Honourable Court) *They will, being thereto summoned by the Churchwardens or Overseers of any Parish in the absence of a Physician, and until one can be called in, give them all the assistance they are capable of, by administering such Remedies as may be necessary, and that without reward or payment either for Pains or Medicines.*

The Opinion of the Committee of the College of Physicians concerning the Answer of the Apothecaries to the Proposals made to them by the Worshipful the Committee appointed by Common Council to treat with the Physicians in relation to the Poor.

TO the *First Proposal* we agree, viz. That the Ministers, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of each Parish do recommend to the Physicians such as they shall judge *Objects of Charity*.

To the *Second*, We think it most proper that the Common Council should chuse and appoint one or more Apothecaries, being Freemen, in each Parish or Ward, or any Neighbouring Apothecaries, if the Parish or Ward be without one; and that the Shops of such Apothecaries be distinguish'd by some Inscription, or other Mark, whereby they may be publickly known to the Physicians and Poor. Provided that no Apothecary be so appointed, nor continued in

that imploy, who has done, or shall do any thing to prejudice or affront the City, or College of Physicians.

To the *Third*, We humbly conceive the Answer of the Apothecaries to be unsatisfactory, both in relation to the Alms-poor, and the Poor Inhabitants. Because *First*, For the *Alms-poor* it sets no certain price upon their Medicines; but only allows, That if the Parish be dissatisfied with the Rates of any Medicines, then upon application made to the Master and Wardens for the time being, those Medicines for that time shall by them be rated at the intrinsic value, and so *tatis quoties*. Now we judge this Branch of their Proposal inconvenient to the Parishes for these Reasons.

1. Because the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor being supposed to have no skill in the prices of Druggs and Medicines, cannot tell when they are well, or ill used therein, and consequently know not when to complain.

2. Because, If they did know, that yet such frequent Applications (as it is possible there may be occasion for) will be burthensome to them; besides that they may be unwilling to disoblige their Neighbour Apothecaries by complaining of them.

3. Because the Parishes cannot judge of the charge they are likely to be at upon the account of any Alms-Poor; But if either a certain Intrinsic Rate, or a moderate Profit be put upon Medicines, then all these inconveniences will be prevented.

But

But then *Secondly*, as for the *Poor Inhabitants*; it seems to us yet more necessary, that a certain moderate Price be from time to time (as Druggs shall considerably rise or fall) put upon the Medicines, for these Reasons.

1. Because then such Poor Patients may certainly know from the Physician the Price of any Medicines prescribed for them, and so may be encouraged to take them. Whereas, if when they have a Bill from the Physician, they be still left to the discretion of the Apothecary, the Price may prove too high for their Purses, and they by this means be defeated of their Health, and the Charity intended.

2. Because Poor Patients ignorant of the Price of the Medicines ordered for them, cannot tell when they are charitably used, or otherwise; and consequently cannot complain of such Apothecaries as shall exact upon them.

3. Because the Apothecaries cannot then clash amongst themselves, nor be censured by the Patients, upon the account that one sells his Medicines dearer, and another cheaper; nor on the other hand can they agree together to raise their Medicines above the purchase of ordinary Poor Persons, which they may otherwise insensibly do, and so make this publick Charity ineffectual by degrees.

4. We conceive this to be the best, if not the only way for the Apothecaries to demonstrate to this City, That they are in earnest (as no question divers good Men among them are) when they offer so freely to concur in this publick Charity. For whilst they are left to their own prices, it cannot be certain and clear, whether

ther they are Charitable therein or no ; but when the moderateness of their Rates is once fixed and certainly known to be so, their Charity will then be beyond suspicion and contradiction.

In the mean time we are much misrepresented, if we be thought desirous arbitrarily to fix the Prices of the Medicines : We are very willing the Apothecaries should do it themselves : Only we think it highly necessary, both for their Credit, and the Service, as well as satisfaction of the City, That a Committee of the College (whom the like service done the Publick both in the Armies and Navies demonstrate to be competent Judges in this matter) should agree to, and approve of those Rates as moderate and charitable.

Wherefore we cannot but here express ourselves doubtful of the Apothecaries Sincerity in this matter, not only because when this Proposal was Seven Years ago offer'd to this City, they then made not the least step to comply therewith : but also because at this time when several charitably disposed Members of their Body offered to concur with the College of Physicians in this good work, they did publickly in their Common Hall, threaten and intimidate them, pretending that any compliance herein with the Physicians in agreeing to the Rates of Medicines, would be against their Oaths. Whereas indeed it is so far from being so, that divers eminent persons amongst them, have for their profit in making Medicines for the Armies and Navies, several times, freely and without

out scruple consented thereto. And we doubt not but if this City will so far influence the Apothecaries as to take off the terror they are now under, that there will appear a sufficient number of charitable persons amongst them, very ready to serve in this Charity.

As to the Offer they make in *prescribing Medicines to the Poor in the absence of a Physician gratis*, if it may be approved by an Order of this Court: We are sorry to meet with so clear a proof of their great Ambition to meddle with what belongs not to them, to set themselves up for Physicians and run themselves into practice upon pretence of Charity to the Poor, for otherwise in the absence of one Physician, there is no need of running to an Apothecary, since another in that case may be called: nor can we imagine why they should be willing to give their Medicines *gratis*, whilst they practise themselves, and not so after a Physician is called in, if they did not intend Practice thereby, and to hinder a Physician's being sent for: this seems to be something else than meer Charity. And for any Order of this Court to authorise them to practise upon the Poor, we conceive it wholly improper: for in Cases of great and urgent necessity, not only any Apothecary, but any person that thinks he can do his poor sick Neighbour good, may do it safely without any such Order; and for giving Licence to practise in other Cases, the Laws of the Land have settled that wholly in the College of Physicians. And therefore we desire that all Certificates for the Poor, be immediately directed and sent to the
Physicians

Physicians from the Officers of the Parishes, so that if any Physician shall find that an Apothecary without urgent necessity (as that Physician conceives,) has prescribed to the Poor Patient, he shall not be obliged to take care of that Patient.

Therefore upon the whole we humbly offer this as our opinion to this worshipful Committee, That the only way to make this publick Charity effectual is, That the Minister, Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, do recommend all charitable Objects immediately to the Physicians; That the Common Council do respectively chuse fitting persons in each Parish to be the known Apothecaries for the Poor; And that moderate and charitable Rates be fixed upon all Simples and compounded Medicines of the *London Dispensatory* by the Apothecaries (if they like it best) to be agreed to, and approved by a Committee of the Physicians, and known only to the Physicians, and themselves, and that only for the Publick benefit of the Poor of the City.

Lastly, we judge this proposall of fixing a certain Rate upon the Dispensatory-Medicines both so reasonable, and so absolutely necessary for the attaining the end design'd in this publick Charity, that if the Apothecaries do refuse to agree thereto, rather than it should fail we make no question but that the College of Physicians will undertake it themselves, and Print the Rate of their Medicines for the satisfaction of the Publick.

These

These *two* foregoing *Papers* were respectively delivered to the Committee of the City during the Treaty between them and the College in the year 1695.

And now we desire leave from the foregoing History and Papers to make these following Observations.

1. That this great Charity was long ago set on foot, before any differences were arisen either amongst our Selves or with the Apothecaries as to these matters; and therefore is neither a rash nor hasty Undertaking, nor entred upon with any intention to injure any body, or with any other sinister design, but out of meer Charity.

2. That it was at first *unanimously* undertaken, and the same reasons for it still continuing that at first moved us to it; those that now oppose it amongst our selves must necessarily do so for their private advantage, and the benefit of such as they are pleased to favour.

3. That all that was at first and for a great while after thought of in this Undertaking, was only to do our parts to the Sick Poor in prescribing to them *gratis*, not doubting then but the Apothecaries would do theirs, in concurring with us to afford them their Medicines at low and moderate Rates.

4. That to incourage them to do so, the Committee not only consented that the Master and Wardens themselves should prize the Medicines (with the approbation of the College) but that such prices should be kept private; lest (as we supposed they chiefly fear'd) the Rich coming thereby

thereby to understand at what Rates their Medicines might be afforded, should see clearly into their unreasonable Gains, and so bring down the excessive Rates of their Bills.

5. That the Reasons which have induced the College to undertake the making up of Medicines for the Sick Poor themselves, are as well their willingness to comply with the proposal hereof made by the City-Committee, as the necessity put upon them by the Apothecaries, who (as appears in the foregoing History) would not consent to any reasonable and satisfactory way of their own doing it. Besides, that in their Answers to the City they did not take notice of any, but the meer *Alms-Poor*; whereas one main design of the College was to provide for *Poor Housekeepers*, and their Families that did not receive Alms.

6. And therefore if the Apothecaries come to any prejudice thereby at present, or in times to come, they must wholly blame themselves for it, and not the College, who were very far from intending them any harm by their Charity to others: But it is not reasonable that a Work so highly commendable in it self, and so beneficial to the Poor Sick of this City and Suburbs, should miscarry, only to gratifie their humour and private Interest.

7. However we hope this Undertaking will do the honest charitable Apothecaries no real injury, since we intend not to retail single Medicines, but to write Prescriptions for the Sick Poor, to which every Physician so pre-
scribing

scribing shall underwrite the price of the Medicine, and the Patient to be at liberty to go either to any honest Apothecary that will faithfully make it up at that Rate, or to the College Repository, where it will be so afforded. And certainly it will be no small comfort to a Poor Patient to know presently what his Physick will cost him, and thereby to be freed from the dreadful apprehensions of a chargeable and costly Bill, to be brought him afterwards by the Apothecary.

8. Upon the whole, As the Subscribers being conscious to themselves of their Sincerity and Integrity in this Undertaking, rest assured of the favour and applause of all good Men; so if any of their Enemies shall be so void not only of Charity, but even of all Modesty, as to continue their opposition against it, they are confident that a Design so apparently beneficial to the Publick good, will not want the Encouragement and Protection of those in whose Power it is to give it.

THE

1797. The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured by the rain. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

T H E

Necessity and Usefulness

O F T H E

DISPENSARIES

Lately set up by the

College of Physicians in LONDON,

For the Use of the

SICK POOR.

Together with

An ANSWER to all the *Objections*
rais'd against them by the

APOTHECARIES, or Others.

L O N D O N,

Printed in the Year 1702.

1873

The Office of the Secretary

of the

Department of the Interior

Washington, D. C.

Office of the Secretary

of the

Department of the Interior

Together with

AN ANSWER to all

the questions asked

of the Secretary

of the

Department of the Interior

THE
Necessity and Usefulness
 OF THE
 DISPENSARIES.

THE Practice of *Physick* in *London* and seven Miles round, being for near two hundred Years settled by Law, wholly in the *College of Physicians* in *London*, and such as they approve of upon Examination, and License; 'tis worth the while to enquire by what means they come to enjoy so small a part of it. Chymists and Distillers, Astrologers and Mountebanks, Midwives and Nurses, and the whole Train of Broken-Tradesmen Doctors have every one their share. There are not a few that are their own Doctors, and practise upon themselves; and there is hardly any one so unkind, as not to recommend to his sick Friend what has done himself good. The College can only blame these last for Indiscretion: And the former are the most of them hardly worth the charge of a Prosecution: yet

the College have been ever and anon making an example of one or other of them, to strike terror into the rest.

But when I have reckoned up these and as many more such as these, they have hardly all of them invaded the tenth part of the practice that one single sort of Men have usurpt, *viz.* the Apothecaries, And these not only practise, but pretend to a *Right*, and to a *Necessity* so to do. As to their *Right*, tho' the Honourable Court of *Kings-Bench* have more than once qualst that pretence, and have sufficiently determined the matter against them; yet I shall presume to give a touch at it afterwards in this Paper. But as to the *Necessity* which they plead, I will consider that here.

They plead a *Necessity* to practise upon the *Rich*, because many times they cannot persuade these to send for a Physician, when yet 'tis necessary that something should be done, and therefore *they must* do it. Now this seems a very odd way of arguing, That if the Patient will not send for a Physician, the Apothecary *must needs* undertake the Cure. For if the Patient be covetous, or fool-hardy, or will not believe himself ill enough to have the advice of a Physician, what's that to the Apothecary? Yes, for if one Apothecary will not give him something, another will; and so the first shall lose a Patient. This I must confess is a kind of necessity, *se defendendo*, for one Apothecary to defend himself from the invasion of another: But this is far from proving a *Necessity* with respect to the Patient, who I dare say had generally much better be without any of them.

Ano-

Another *Necessity* to practise upon the *Rich*, is, when they are taken suddenly ill, and no Physician can be met with. As to practising in this case of necessity, so long as such necessity lasts, I dare secure the Apothecaries, or any other person that does his best in such Urgent Cases, that they shall never be troubled for it by the College. But this *Necessity* is far from justifying the Apothecaries continuing to practise even upon such Patients from day to day, when better advice may be had.

These two Cases, I think, are the only ones for which they can plead *Necessity*, with respect to their practising upon the *Rich*; and how far they are from excusing or justifying their practising upon any *such* for Weeks or Months together (as they commonly do) is too obvious to be farther examin'd.

But then how shall I get over the other *Necessity*, the *great Necessity*, with respect to the *Poor*, who, if you will believe the Apothecaries, would all perish for want of looking to, if *they* did not take care of them: for the Physicians (of the College) they say, will only visit the *Rich* that can Fee them well.

I believe this accusation of the College-Physicians was *never true*: But that for *several Years* by-past it has been notoriously *false*, is known to the whole Town. For, that the Physicians might clear themselves of this *false charge*, they have been obliged to set their care of the *Poor* more in the eyes of the World than heretofore; not only giving advice *gratis* to the *Poor* at their own and the Patients Lodgings, but ap-

pointing publick Dispensaries also for the Poor to resort to every day of the Week (except Sundays) where they may both have the best advice *gratis*, and also proper Medicines for their respective Cases at the lowest value ; whereby the Poor are at once delivered from the danger of the Apothecaries ignorance in practice, and also from the oppressive charge of their Medicines.

And the College have been forced to take this course, not only to clear themselves of the aspersions cast upon them, but also to make their charity in advising *gratis*, truly serviceable to the Poor : For unless Physicians could teach the Poor to make something themselves, their advice was seldom followed ; because the Apothecaries used to make them pay so dear for their Physick, and could by no Overtures or Arguments be induced to abate of their prices, tho' often prest to it by the Physicians, as clearly appears in the preceding Paper, Intituled, *A short Account of the proceedings of the College of Physicians, London, in relation to the sick Poor of the said City, &c.*

And notwithstanding that the Physicians, as appears in the said Paper, were so forward to advise the Poor *gratis*, and the Apothecaries so backward in contributing their part ; yet these did not only continue to insinuate to the Town, that the care of the Poor lay wholly upon them ; but when they Petitioned the High Court of Parliament to be exempted from Offices as the Physicians are, they had the confidence to suggest the same *there* also, and endeavoured to get a Clause in their Bill, that they might have
liberty

liberty to give Physick to the Poor, who otherwise were like to perish for want of due care to be taken of them.

The Physicians being thus unjustly calumniated before the whole Nation, 'twas high time for them to think of an effectual remedy. Wherefore *Decemb. 22. 1696.* a Proposal was made in the publick College for a Subscription by the several Members thereof, to raise a Fund for the furnishing a Repository of Medicines for the use of the Poor; which Proposal was then approved of, and an Instrument drawn up pursuant thereunto, to which above Forty in a few Days Subscribed, as appears in the fore-mentioned *Account*, page 54, 55. (and several more have Subscribed the same since then.)

The Subscription being made, a College was called, That a Grant might be forthwith made by way of Lease to the Subscribers, of the College-Laboratory, and other Rooms and conveniences necessary for executing the intended Charitable design: and a Grant was accordingly made and Sealed in open College. Whereupon the Subscribers presently chose a Committee of Twelve to manage this affair, who were so diligent in it, that in about half a year they got it into a serviceable condition and method.

But this design being wholly new, no wonder if at first it was not brought to that degree of Serviceableness it is now improved to. At first those Poor only were supplied with Medicines that repaired for advice to the several Subscribers Lodgings, or those whom they were called to in their respective Neighbourhoods;

which in comparifon were but few : for the Apothecaries ftill made a fhift to keep moft of them in their own hands, fo loth were they to part with their Objects of Charity, for reafons beft known to themfelves. Wherefore the Subfcribers thought it advifeable for the enlarging of their Charity, to appoint certain days, wherein two Phyficians (by turns) fhould attend at the College, to give advice *gratis* to all the Poor that would refort thither ; and to give notice of this not only in the publick Prints, but alfo by Papers which they printed and gave away for the information of the Town. By this means far greater numbers flocked for advice, and many from the remoteft parts of the Town ; for whofe conveniency it has been thought fit not only to continue the Attendance (with the Difpenfary for Medicins) at the College ; but alfo to erect two Difpenfaries more, one in *St. Martin's Lane* in the Fields, and the other in *Grace-Church-ftreet*, that the fick Poor might not have too far to go for relief ; and might at one or other of thefe Places have advice any day in the Week, and Medicins every day at all of them. Thus two Phyficians attend in the Afternoons on *Monday* in *St. Martin's*, on *Tuesday* in *Grace-Church-ftreet*, on *Wednesday* at the College ; and fo on *Thursday* in *St. Martin's*, on *Friday* in *Grace-Church-ftreet*, and on *Saturday* at the College. And the Phyficians attendance at thefe Places, is not intended at all to excufe any Subfcriber from giving advice *gratis* at his own Houfe or in his Neighbourhood : But becaufe a Phyficians hours are uncertain,

certain, being obliged to be abroad whenever called; that the Poor who can ill lose time, may not be disappointed when they seek for advice, *certain* provision is made for them by these fixed *days* and *places*.

By this means 'tis hoped the Physicians have sufficiently wiped off the Scandal they lay so long unjustly under, and the Poor have that care taken of them, and kindness shew'd them, that we challenge any City in *Europe* to parallel.

The Committee who are new chosen every Year, meet twice every Week for the looking after the due management of this Undertaking: and they chuse two new Curators every two Months, whose peculiar business it is to buy in the best Drugs they can meet with, and to see that the Compositions for the Dispensaries be duly prepared. And that these may be the better inspected, they are all ordered to be made at the College, and to be conveyed from thence to the other two Dispensaries as they are wanted.

And as the Medicins at all the Dispensaries are the best that can be made: So they are sold out for no greater gains than will just bear the Charge, *viz.* of House-Rent and Servants wages. So that the Price is ordinarily 8 *d.* or 9 *d.* in the Shilling less than the Apothecaries use to exact.

And now that the Poor are so very well taken care of by the Subscribers to the Dispensaries, one would think the Apothecaries should be very thankful that so much trouble is taken
off

off their hands: But instead of that, (to shew that their *gains* by Practising upon the Poor, is more in their eye, than *their relief*) they rail every where against the Subscribers as men that would undo them, and have entred into a Combination to hinder them of all the business they possibly can: while they carefs and bring into business such Physicians as have refused to be concerned in the Subscription. They make it their business also in all Companies, to raise Objections against the Dispensaries, as well as to misrepresent the designs of those that have set them up. As I have therefore plainly shewn the Subscribers design to be the most Laudable that can be; and that they were necessitated to erect them, as well for the relief of the Poor, as in their own vindication: So to prevent all groundless prejudices, I will give a full Answer to all such Objections as the Apothecaries have raised against them.

These *Objections* may, I think, be reduced to six.

I. They say, *That Physicians ought not to give Physick, but only prescribe it.*

II. *That they have no right to erect publick Dispensaries.*

III. *That if the Dispensaries be suffered, the Apothecaries will all be undone.*

IV. *That Physicians Fees are as unreasonable and oppressive, as the Apothecaries prices.*

V. *That the Rich are supplied with Medicins from the Dispensaries as well as the Poor.*

VI. *That the Dispensaries sell Medicins as dear as the Apothecaries.*

Obj. 1.

Obj. 1. *That Physicians ought not to give Physick, but only prescribe it.*

Ans. It might suffice in answer to this to say, that it is as little the Apothecaries province to *advise* the sick, as they can suppose it to be the Physicians to *give* them *Physick* : and yet where is the Apothecary that does not do this every day ? How unfit then are the Apothecaries to impute that as a Crime to Physicians, which they are so notoriously guilty of themselves, *viz.* of intruding into other Mens business ? I say, this might suffice as an Answer to *them* : But I shall consider the accusation *it self*, and demonstrate, that Physicians when they give Physick, are in their own lawful proper business ; and that Apothecaries are not so, when they prescribe it.

When a Physician has arrived at the skill to know Diseases and their Symptoms, and to take Indications for their Cure as to the *quid agenda* ; he must then proceed to find out the *quo, i. e.* Operations, or Medicins, to satisfy those Indications : And when he has found these out, can any Man think it reasonable, that he should be obliged to communicate all his skill in every particular Cure, to what person soever the Patient is pleased to call in for an Apothecary, so as to make him presently Master of all those Secrets that by long study and observation he has arrived at the knowledge of ? Whosoever is the Author but of one Invention useful to the Publick, has a right by Law to the sole benefit of it for many years : And shall Physicians that are continually inventing
new

new and more effectual Remedies for the Diseases of Mankind, be bound to divulge and prostitute all their Inventions to Men, that if *they* can help it, will never let the Inventors have twice the benefit of the same Prescription, but presently usurp the use of it themselves, and leave the Physicians at leisure to invent more? I know the Apothecary that is ignorant of the Reasons and Natures of things, by *unfitly applying* good Remedies shall never perform the same Cures that the learned Physician can: but while the Apothecaries pretend to do it, and give those Remedies to Patients, tho' these receive no benefit, the Physician is no less injur'd. I say then, 'tis against all the reason and justice in the World, to hinder the Physician himself from administering to the sick such remedies as he has invented. 'Tis as absurd, as as to hinder a Workman from using his own Tools which he has invented, and which he alone knows the right use of. And the Parliament of 32 H. 8. for this, and other weighty reasons, did wisely enact, " That any Physician being
 " admitted by the President and Fellowship of
 " Physicians in *London*, may any where within
 " this Realm practise and exercise the Science
 " of Physick in all and every its members and
 " parts. Which Clause is plainly applied to making and giving Medicines, in the Charter granted to the Apothecaries by K. *James I.* For after the Charter had granted them divers Immunities, Powers and Privileges, particularly the sole making and vending of internal remedies, &c. at length there is this Clause added:

Et

Et deniq; volumus — quòd Præsident & Communitas Medicor. (Civit. Lond.) omnesq; & singuli Medici de eodem Collegio sive Communitate, & Successores sui, sicut & Medici Regis, Regina & Principum imposterum debeant, & pro arbitrio suo possint artem medicam in omnibus suis partibus exercere, &c.

i. e. “ And lastly we will — That the President and Commonalty of Physicians (in the City of London) and all and every the Physicians of the same College or Commonalty, and their Successors, as also the Physicians of the King, Queen and Princes, hereafter ought, and at their pleasure may exercise the Art of Physick in all its parts. And to drive the matter yet further out of all dispute, it is immediately added, *& insuper gaudebunt, utentur & fruentur, & gaudere, uti & frui valeant & possint eisdem & consimil. jurisdictionibus, auctoritat. supervis. & correctionibus, ac omnibus aliis potestatibus, privileg. & libertat. qualibus unquam antehac Pharmacopola usi & gavisi fuerunt, &c. i. e.* “ And shall moreover enjoy and use, and have a right to enjoy and use the same and like Jurisdictions, Authorities, Supervisings and Corrections, and all other **POWERS, PRIVILEGES and LIBERTIES** which the Apothecaries have ever hitherto used and enjoyed, &c. What words can be more comprehensive and full to continue in the Physicians of the College an equal *power and privilege* with Apothecaries themselves, to make and vend Medicins?

But where is the Clause in any Statute or Charter (even their own) that gives or reserves

a power to the Apothecaries to practise Physick and to dispense out all the Medicines in their Shops to Patients without the prescription or advice of any Physician? If they can shew none, then I affirm that they do this against plain positive Law, while Physicians have Law as plain and positive to empower them to prepare and give Physick.

Object. 2. That Physicians have no right to erect publick Dispensaries.

Answ. To this I answer, that it seems strange; if each particular Physician have power by Law to prepare and give his own Physick, (as has been shewn) that two or three, or any number of these Physicians, may not for their own convenience prepare their Medicins together, and have one common place from whence to dispense them; specially when all the benefit of such conveniency accrues to the Patient, who by that means has his Medicins considerably cheaper than they could be afforded, if every Physician were at the charge to keep Servants and a Dispensary of his own. But suppose there were any weight in this Objection, of what advantage would it be to the Apothecaries to have the Physicians debarr'd from this convenience? There would perhaps in such Case be as many Dispensaries as there are now Subscribers to the three in being: And whereas each Subscriber sends in comparison but few of his Patients at present to the Dispensaries; if he had one at his own House, he would probably supply all his Patients with his own Medicines. The Objectors therefore had much better, in my opinion, quietly endure

sure three common Dispensaries set up for the use of the Poor, than by endeavouring to pull these down, to give occasion to set up forty or fifty private ones, for the use of the Rich as well as the Poor.

Obj. 3. That if the Dispensaries are suffered, the Apothecaries will all be undone.

Ans. It must be confess'd, that part of their business, especially that relating to the Poor, must indeed be abated; and that business which they retain, will hardly be so profitable to them as formerly, when the Rich understand how unreasonable their gains have been. But if the Apothecaries please, they may in good part make up these Losses by contenting themselves to live in Houses of less Rent, to bear only the part of Labouring or Handy-crafts men (as indeed they are) but especially by keeping fewer Servants, and putting their own hands to their own work, and by making such By-laws to their Company in relation to taking Apprentices, as may lessen the number of Apothecaries, who are now grown so over numerous. And if notwithstanding, they cannot get so much by their Trade as they *have* done, every unprejudic'd Man will conclude it more reasonable and just, that a few Men should be lessen'd in their gains and grandeur, than that a thousand times their number should be oppress'd for the support of them. And all must confess, that the ambition of these Men is very Extravagant, that desire with an hundred pound Stock (many not with half so much) to vie with the best Shop-keepers or Merchants in their Neighbourhood.

hood, that employ fifty times as much in their business.

Obj. 4. *That Physicians Fees are as unreasonable and oppressive as the Apothecaries prices.*

Ans. 'Tis denied, that Physicians Fees are either unreasonable or oppressive: For how should they be so, when the Patient is at liberty to give what he pleases? Every one is the best judge of his own condition and ability: And accordingly some give a Guinea, some ten Shillings, some a Crown, and some nothing: And whatever other Physicians do, the Subscribers to the Dispensaries profess themselves as ready to serve the two last as the two first. And take these one with another, how far short will Physicians Fees come of those of Lawyers, which yet are not disputed? And the disproportion will still appear the greater, when it is considered, that for one Client the Lawyers have *in forma pauperis*, the Subscribers to the Dispensaries have fifty or an hundred *gratis* Patients, there being several hundreds of them every Week. So that take one Patient with another, Rich and Poor, and I dare confidently aver, that no Physician that duly attends at the Dispensaries, has a Crown a Bill for all the Bills he writes through the Year; nay I can be positive, that some have not half a Crown. And what ground then can there be for this great cry against Physicians Fees?

But supposing they were indeed unreasonable, this Objection would only argue, that Physicians were not fit persons to accuse the Apothecaries of excessive gains; but it does no way excuse

cuse or justifie *them*. And I will make it appear, that there is no proportion between *their* gains and Physicians *Fees*. In Chronical Cases, when the Patient can come to the Physician, he ordinarily gives him but half a Fee; for which he expects to be put into a course of Physick that shall cure him, which generally lasts several Weeks. In this time the Physick commonly comes to several pounds; of which, three parts in four at least shall be gains, (as I will undertake to prove, if it be denied.) And if the same Patient chance to relapse into the same Disease, he shall repeat the course *toties quoties* without ever consulting his Physician again. So that by such a Patient the Apothecary shall get (at time and time) perhaps twenty times as much as the Physician.

Yea though the Patients Case be acute, and require the daily attendance of the Physician, the Apothecary's gains shall far exceed his *Fees*, especially if the Physician be one of the Apothecaries Friends, and have the knack of *writing well*, as their cant is. I could give Instances enow of this: But I appeal to the experience of most that have been sick of Fevers (for instance) wherein they have had an Apothecary, with a Physician of *his* recommending: Let them cast up the Physician's *Fees*, and compute three parts in four (at least) of the Apothecaries Bill to be gains, and they shall generally find the latter greatly to outbalance the former. Only I must here except two or three Physicians (not concerned in the Dispensaries) who have got a way (under the specious pre-

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tence

tence of being *careful Men*) to visit their Patients twice or thrice a day, when once would serve, only to multiply their Fees. I am not writing an Apology for such ; but am content they should fall under the same censure with the Apothecaries, of being unreasonable and oppressive.

Obj. 5. *That the Rich are supplied with Medicins from the Dispensaries, as well as the Poor.*

Ans. The prime reason of setting up the Dispensaries was (as has been shewed) the supplying the *Poor* with Medicins at a low rate: And that the Subscribers do still put them to this use, hundreds of *poor* People can Weekly testify. And if there are any *Rich* supplied with Medicins from thence, the Apothecaries may thank themselves for it. For this I will affirm, that whatsoever Physicians (Subscribers to the Dispensaries) send their *Rich* Patients thither for Physick, it is for one or more of these following Reasons. Either *first*, because of the general Combination of the Apothecaries to keep out or turn out the Subscribers from all Patients where they have an interest to do it, in order to bring in those Physicians that will not be concerned in the Subscription. And so the Subscribers find this the only way to retain some of those they have left. Or *secondly*, because the Apothecaries by sending in ill prepared Medicins disappoint them in their Practice, on purpose to make the Patients question their Physician's skill, and to send for some other of *their* recommendation. (Which I have often known to be done.) Or *thirdly*, when

when the Patients themselves complain not only of the dearness but of the badness of their Apothecaries Medicines, and desire they may be supplied from the Dispensaries, where they are not only cheap, but good. Or *fourthly*, when the Apothecary has for many days together (even in dangerous and acute Diseases) kept the Patient in his own hands, till almost all opportunity of benefiting him is lost: For in such Cases the Subscribers think it just, that the Apothecaries should receive some check, to deter them from such unfair and dangerous Practices. Or *lastly*, when the Physician prescribes some secret Medicine that is kept at the Dispensaries, which he thinks not fit to make known to the Apothecaries, lest they should presently (as is usual with them) sell a practising therewith themselves to his disadvantage. And to these I may add a *sixth* reason, which is only accidental, *viz.* When Persons of Condition come to the Dispensaries for *gratis* advice on the usual days, *in forma pauperum*, and the Physicians attending are ignorant of their quality, and so are imposed upon.

These Reasons I allege in answer to this *fifth* Objection, not that the Subscribers need give reason for what they do in this particular (for they have an undoubted right to give physic to whom they please, as I have proved before in the answer to *Obj. 1.*) but that all the World may see, how *every way* justifiable the Subscribers are, as to any complaint the Apothecaries make against them. And after all the noise of sending the Rich to the Dispensaries

ries for Medicins, I dare say, take all the Subscribers together, and they do not send one Bill in twenty (that they write for the Rich) thither : And if some send more than others, it is upon account of greater injuries and affronts they have met with from the Apothecaries, for appearing more forward than their Brethren in this charitable undertaking.

Obj. 6. The last *Objection* is, *That the Dispensaries sell Medicins as dear as the Apothecaries.*

Ans. 'Tis confess'd, that some Apothecaries, especially the Wholesale ones, do sell some Medicins as cheap as the Dispensaries can afford them. But pray what Medicins are they ? They are either simple Medicins and Drugs, the nature and value whereof most people know ; or such single compound Medicins as are kept ready prepared in Shops, to be sold out when call'd for, by their proper and peculiar names, the value whereof is as commonly known as that of Drugs and Simples. As for instance, *Venice Treacle, Mithridate, Diascordium*, &c. though very compounded Medicins, are sold as cheap (I will not say so good) by the Wholesale Apothecaries as at the Dispensaries ; and the reason is, the Buyer understands what he buys, and the current price of it, and so cannot be imposed upon by the Apothecary. And the gains the Apothecary has by these Medicins thus sold was never called unreasonable and excessive by the Subscribers to the Dispensaries. But the gain complained of as unreasonable and oppressive, is, when Medicins either simple or compound are mixt together, or

disguis'd

disguised, and have a new name put upon them, denoting only their form, or their use and virtue, and the Patient is ignorant what they consist of. As for instance, a Cordial *Bolus* shall be priced at 1 s. 6 d. (by some at 2 s. 6 d.) when the Ingredients of it are not worth 2 d. A dose of purging Pills at the same price with the Cordial *Bolus*, when they are only half a dram of *extract. Rudii, Fil. Ruffi*, or *Cochia*, worth 2 d. A Cordial draught shall be 1 s. 6 d. when the Waters and Syrup of which it consists, are dear of 3 d. A Vomit is 1 s. 6 d. (or 2 s. 6 d.) when it is not intrinsically worth above 1 d. or 2 d. A Stomachick Apozem of a quart is never rated at less than 2 s. 6 d. when the Ingredients that are boil'd in the water are bought for 3 d. or less, as in the bitter Decoction. And many Apothecaries are so void of all Conscience, as to make eight Shillings of such an Apozem, by dividing the quart into eight parts, and sending it in to the Patient for so many draughts (with some cramp name annexed) at 1 s. or 1 s. 6 d. per draught. The like extravagant way of increasing the price do they very often take, by dividing an Electuary worth (it may be) 1 s. into twelve parts or more, and sending in the parts so divided to the Patient under the name of *Bolus's* at 1 s. a piece at least. And so if a Physician prescribe a powder of an ounce, to be taken by half a dram at a time; though the whole ounce be dear of a Shilling, as consisting only of testaceous Powders, *Sal. Brunella*, Sugar of Roses, &c. yet the Apothecary by officiously dividing the ounce into six-

teen Papers, shall make 8 s. of it, viz. 6 d. a Paper. Now whosoever will take the pains to enquire, at what rate the very same *Bolus's*, Pills, Vomits, Cordial draughts, Apozems, Powders, &c. are prized at the Dispensaries, he will see that they are generally at least 9 d. in the Shilling cheaper than what the Apothecaries sell them for. Who then does not see a notorious fallacy in the Objection, when they affirm, that they sell Medicines as cheap as the Dispensaries, when it holds not true in a fiftieth part? And only in those, wherein the People cannot be imposed upon?

And besides, there is another circumstance that makes it yet exceedingly dearer to have Physick from the Apothecaries, than from the Dispensaries; and that is, that if either the Apothecary be Doctor himself and send in Medicines to the sick of his own head; or if he be able to bring in a Favourite Physician that is an Enemy to the Dispensaries, they shall either of them pour in upon the Patient three times as much Physick as the Subscribers to the Dispensaries usually prescribe in like Cases, the greatest part whereof, I dare be bold to say, is nothing to the purpose of the Cure, but serves only for Pomp, and to raise the Apothecaries Bill, or perhaps does the Patient a great deal of harm.

So that take all considerations together, and who sees not, that the Dispensaries are the greatest relief to the Poor that can be imagined when, for it may be, five Shillings they shall have as much help in their respective Cases

as the Rich who are supplied with Medicines from the Apothecaries, can have for five pounds? and at the same time have the ease of taking only a few necessary Medicines, when the others are cramm'd and drench'd all day and night long with one flap or other?

And now that I have given a full Answer to all the *Apothecaries Objections* against the *Dispensaries*, I should have put an end to this Paper, were there not two *Objections* more, commonly to be met with in the Town, which it may be necessary to say something to, *viz.* One on the Apothecaries behalf, against Physicians having the whole advising part of Physick; and the other against one particular in the present Management of the *Dispensaries*.

I. On the Apothecaries behalf people argue, *That an Apothecary who has for many Years made up Physicians Prescriptions for Patients, and has observed their Operations and Effects, ought to have a right to administer such Medicins as have had good effects, to other Patients in like Cases, when he is desired, without consulting any Physician.*

Ans. In answer to this, we will first suppose, that the Apothecary is of a capacity to make observations, and to know when a like Case occurs; And yet in such case I affirm, that he ought not of his own head to administer the most successful remedy to any other Patient than him, for whom such remedy was first prescribed, unless in case of urgent necessity, and when the Physician that prescribed it cannot be had. For a Physician has a *double property*

in his Prescriptions : *First*, in that when a Physician prescribes for a Patient, he prescribes only *pro hoc & nunc*, for this Man, and at this time ; and for doing that alone he receives his Fee. He does not sell his Prescription by way of alienation, so that it should be to his Patient and to his Heirs or Assigns for ever ; much less does he pass any title over to the Apothecary, who is only employed by the Patient to make it up, and who ought to return the Bill when he is paid for it, either to the Patient, or to the Physician that writ it : and if he either detain it, or transcribe it, in order to make use of it to other Patients, without the first Prescribers lieve or direction, he is manifestly guilty of fraudulently usurping anothers Property. *Secondly*, a Physician has another property in his Prescriptions, in that no Man by Law has a right to prescribe but himself : And as I take it, there is as real a property in *Practice*, as in *Estate*. No Man ought to meddle in that *Profession*, that he is not brought up to, or has not a Legal admission into. Not to mention the *Ministry*, this is plain in the *Law*, wherein no Solicitor or Attorney, how long soever they have practised, and how well soever versed in their business, can take upon them the practice of a Lawyer either in the Chamber or in Court. Preparing of Medicins is but one, and that the meanest and most mechanick part of Physick : this part is committed to the Apothecaries by such Physicians as will not undergo the more servile and toilsome part of their Profession, or through multitude

of business are not at leisure for it; but still it remains inseparable from it, and whatsoever Physician will, may exercise it. But the Apothecary, whose sole Trade is to prepare Medicins according to the Dispensatories, or Recipe's put into his Hands by Physicians, has no more a right to invade the advising and prescribing part, than the Sollicitor or Attorney the practice of Councel learned in the Law.

But letting pass this Argument from *property*, I will in further Answer to the *Objection* demonstrate, *that Apothecaries are not capable of making Observations, nor of judging of like Cases*, and therefore ought not to have the *Right* contended for.

Every one knows an Apothecary's Education to be, to come to the Trade from a Grammar School, where he has learned to construe or to make a little Latin; 'Tis very rare that any designed for that employment, have any smattering in the Greek. Thus qualified he comes Prentice, and is presently set to the Pestil and Mortar, to run of Errands, &c. And after a Year or two when he has learned to know one thing in the Shop from another, and to read a Physicians Bill, he begins to be employed in making up Medicins and carrying them out to Patients, and continues so to do till his time runs out. All this while he has neither time to read, nor can have capacity to understand such Books as teach the Art of Physick: Nor can he know any thing (to any purpose) of the Diseases for which the Medicines he carries out are administred. For any Patient would reckon it

it Sauciness in Boys to be inquisitive about their Cases, in the enquiry whereinto a Man must be very nice and particular, or he shall be never the wiser. And during this time of his Apprenticeship he generally loses the little Latin that he had when he came from School, saving what the Physicians Bills preserve.

Well, now he is out of his time, what must he do but set up? excellently qualified for the Practice of Physick no doubt! Yes, there were such and such famous Doctors writ to his Masters Shop, and he saw all their Bills, and made many of them up, and carried them out to Patients, of whom he saw some live, and some die; and so he must needs know something of the matter! Well, to judge of that, let us consider what the matter is, *viz. The Art of Physick.*

This Noble *Art* consists of five parts, of which the preparing of Medicins is but the *least* part of *one*.

There is I. the *Physiologic*k, which treats of the Subject and the end of Physick, and so includes the Anatomy of an humane Body, and explains its constitution and that of all its parts, with their uses and actions, and the faculties of the Animal Soul.

II. The *Pathologic*k, which treats of the nature, differences and causes of Diseases and their Symptoms, and explains every particular wherein an humane Body departs from its natural constitution.

III. The *Semiotick*, which teaches the signs whereby it may be known whether a Man is
well

well or ill, and how Diseases latent in the body, with their causes, and events, may be discovered: Which signs are commonly called Diagnosticks and Prognosticks.

IV. The fourth part contains the knowledge of those things which are as it were the matter of health, and are usually called Non-naturals; as Air, Meat and Drink, Affections of the Mind, Exercise and Rest, Venery, Sleep and Watching, with Excrements and Retents: And it contains also the knowledge of the right use of these Non-natural things, so as that health may be preserv'd thereby.

And V. the fifth part, called the *Therapeutick*, shews how lost health may be restored, and Diseases with their Causes and Symptoms removed. And to this end 'tis necessary to be instructed, first in *Method*, whereby according to indications one may find out due *helps*; and then in the *Matter* of such helps, whether contained under Diet, Surgery or Pharmacy.

Now this very last thing (*viz. Pharmacy*) is all that an Apothecary by his Education can pretend to the knowledge of: And it is but the least part of this neither that he can have such pretence to. For the *Pharmaceutick* part contains not only the preparing of Medicins, but the knowledge of the Natures and Virtues of all those things that are the matter of Medicins, whether Vegetables, Animals, or Minerals, and this knowledge he is a stranger to.

With what patience then can a Man animadvert upon the assuming confidence of these Men, who will set up for practisers in such a difficult
and

and myſterious Art, that underſtand not any one part of it? A Man is like to make *ſpecial Observations* that neither knows the Subject affected, nor the nature nor cauſe of the Diſeaſe, nor the nature of the Medicins that cure it. And he muſt needs be a Witch at judging of *like Caſes*, that for the mentioned Defects could never be a competent judge of any one Caſe.

The Caſe in ſhort is this: An Apothecary when he learns his Trade, is taught to know one Drug from another, can tell which will melt, and which will powder, nay may obſerve which will purge, which vomit, &c. He learns alſo to make them up into different forms according to the preſcripts of Phyſicians; and I will grant he has opportunity to obſerve, that ſome are given moſt commonly in Fevers, others in Conſumptions, others in Dropſies, &c. But will any Man conclude, that becauſe an Apothecary knows and may have obſerved theſe things, that therefore he can judge with due accuratenefs either of theſe Diſeaſes, or the Methods or Reaſons of their Cure? There is no general Remedy nor Method for any one Diſeaſe: different Medicins and different Methods muſt be made uſe of in different Subjects, tho' the Diſeaſe in the main be the ſame. And hereof no Man can be a fit Judge, but one who is well verſed in all the parts of Phyſick. And therefore if there were no Law to reſtrain Apothecaries from praſtiſing, their undeniable ignorance ought to keep all who value their Health or Lives, from depending on their advice.

2. The other *Objection* that the People make, is against one particular thing in the present management of the Dispensaries, and is to this purpose: *If, say they, the Dispensaries sell Medicins so cheap and so good, why may not any body have such Medicins there as they have occasion for, without the trouble of going to one of the Subscribers for a Note?*

I answer, 1. That People are not competent Judges of what they ail, or what will help them; and so the Physicians are willing to prevent their doing themselves a mischief by taking improper things.

2. Unless the Subscribers be still more provok'd by the Apothecaries injuries, they are very unwilling to make that of common use, which was purely designed for the relief of the Poor only. For they have no intention to injure the Apothecaries in their proper Calling, if they will keep themselves to that, will make good Medicins, and be content with moderate gains.

But 3. the Principal reason is, that Medicins are given out from the Dispensaries by Servants, who are (generally) directed what to take for every Medicin, by him that prescribes it. And it might be very prejudicial as well to Patients, as to the Subscribers themselves, if the Servants might Sell out what they pleas'd without order, and might take of the Patient what they pleas'd for it. For they would be under a great temptation to sell things, and either never bring them to account

at

at all; or to take more of the Patient than the stated price, and to put the Overplus into their own Pockets. And therefore how inconvenient soever it may seem to such as would be their own Doctors, not to have from the Dispensaries what they think would do them good, the Subscribers can by no means for these reasons, recede from their establish'd method in this Particular.

OBSERVATIONS
UPON THE
C A S E
O F

WILLIAM ROSE an Apothecary,

As represented by him

To the Most Honourable House of
LORDS, upon his bringing the CASE
before the said House by a *Writ of*
Error, in order to have the Judgment
obtain'd against him by the College
of Physicians, in the *Queen's-Bench*,
Reversed.

Respice quid moneant Leges, quid Curia mandet. Juven.

*Quid rides? Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur.* Horat.

L O N D O N,
Printed in the Year 1704.

CONSTITUTIONS

OF THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

IN

THESE

ARTICLES

OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AS
DECLARED BY THE
SAID CHURCH, IN THE
PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
IN THE YEAR OF OUR
LORD ONE THOUSAND
SEVEN HUNDRED
AND SIXTY-NINE.

PRINTED BY J. STURGEON, STATIONER, IN THE STRAND.

—Quid sit & quid sit de se
Fidei sententia.

LONDON,

Printed in the Year 1704.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE C A S E O F

William Rose an Apothecary, &c.

THINGS look very melancholy, when the Law it self, under which every honest Man expects protection, stands in need of a Vindication. Yet this seems to be the unhappy Condition of it, in respect to the Physicians of *London* incorporate, who like out-law'd Men, are by many thought to have no Title to the Benefit of those Acts of Parliament that have been made in their Favour. That this is their Misfortune, and how undeservedly, will appear by the Recital and Examination of the following CASE, as Represented by the Apothecaries, which is as follows.

*The CASE of William Rose, Apothecary,
upon a Writ of Error to Reverse a Judgment
given against him in the Queen's-
Bench at the Suit of the College of Physicians.*

THat the College of Physicians were incorporated the 10th H. 8. and their Charter confirmed, as is pretended, by Act of Parliament, the 14 and 15 H. 8.

That long before, and ever since the said Charter and Act, the Trade of an Apothecary hath been look'd upon and esteem'd a Lawful Trade, and to consist in the Making and Compounding Medicins, and Selling and Giving them, to all Persons wanting the same at Reasonable Prices; and the Apothecaries have thus all along practis'd their Trade and Profession.

That several Physicians (not so much as Educated in, or Graduates of our own famous Universities) being for the sakes of their Fines, or other Considerations, lately admitted into the College, are now so Numerous, as to take on them the Government thereof, and have fallen into divers Methods for Monopolizing the whole Business of Physick, both as to the Compounding, Selling and Prescribing thereof, and are setting up to enforce every one to buy their Advice (whether they like it or not) and this without the Consent, and contrary to the Will of the most Eminent and best esteem'd of their own Profession, who are
always

always mention'd by the Apothecaries with Honour and Respect.

I. By Oaths, Bonds and Fines imposed on their own Members, and others hereafter to be Admitted, for Submitting to their new-made By-Laws, whereby they are like to keep the Management amongst themselves.

II. By setting up divers Shops for Making and Selling Medicins, on pretence of Charity, but in truth for their private Gain, by *Nosstrums* (as they call them) which they multiply and always sell at dear Rates.

III. By Vexatious Prosecutions upon pretence of a Clause in their Charter, That none within *London*, or seven Miles compass, shall exercise the Faculty of Physick, unless admitted thereto by the President and College, on penalty of 5 *l.* per Month.

That in the Action brought by the College against the now Plaintiff in the Writ of Error, the CASE appears to be,

That one *Seal*, a poor Butcher, being sick, sent to the Plaintiff for Medicins proper for his Distemper, who not being Licensed by the College, without the Advice of a Physician, and without any Fee for his Advice, at *Seal's* Request, made up several *Bolus's*, *Electuaries* and *Juleps*, and them Sold, and deliver'd to him as proper for his Distemper.

And whether this were any Offence, or Illegal, is only the Question.

That Judgment having been given in the *Queen's-Bench* against the now Plaintiff on a special Verdict, he humbly hopes the same shall be Reversed for these Reasons:

That the Consequence of this Judgment will entirely ruin the Plaintiff in his Trade, and indeed all other Apothecaries, since they can't (if this Judgment be affirm'd) use their Professions without the Prescript or Licence of a Physician.

That the constant Use and Practice which has always been with the Apothecary, shall, as we humbly hope, be judged the best Expounder of this Charter: And that selling a few *Lozenges*, or a small *Electuary*, to any asking for a Remedy for a Cold, or in other ordinary or common Cases, or where the Medicin has known and certain Effects, may not be deem'd unlawful, or Practising as a Physician, when no Fee is taken or demanded for the same.

That the Physicians by straining an Act made so long ago, may not be enabled to monopolize all manner of Physick solely to themselves; and the rather, for that such a Construction will not only be the undoing of the Apothecaries, but also

1. A Tax on the Nobility and Gentry, who in the slightest Cases, even for their Servants, can't then have any kind of Medicins, without consulting and giving a Fee to one of the College.

2. An Oppression to the poorer Families not able to go to the Charge of a Fee; the suppressing

pressing of the Apothecaries being to deprive such poor People and Families of all manner of Assistance in their Necessities.

3. A certain Prejudice to all Sick Persons on sudden Accidents, and new Symptoms arising, especially in Acute Diseases, and in the Night, wherein if the Apothecary is called, and shall dare to apply the least Remedy, he runs the hazard of being ruined, or the Patient the danger of being lost.

For all which, and several other Errors in the Record, it is most humbly Pray'd, That your Lordships will be pleased to Reverse the Judgment.

Sam. Dod.

That this Representation is a Mis-representation throughout, the following Observations upon each Paragraph, will, 'tis not doubted, demonstrate.

§. I. That the College of Physicians were incorporated the 10 H. 8. and their Charter confirmed, as is pretended, by Act of Parliament the 14 and 15 Hen. 8.

OBSERVATION.

The Apothecaries would hereby insinuate, that the College of Physicians had nothing but a Pretence to any Act of Parliament for their Power; which bating the singular Modesty of the Expression, is readily confuted, by citing the Act of the 14 and 15 of Hen. 8. which confirmed

finned their Charter, the Clause whereof relating to the present Case, is as follows.

Concessimus etiam eisdem Præsidenti, & Collegio seu Communitati, & successoribus suis, quod nemo in dicta civitate aut per septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem exerceat dictam Facultatem nisi ad hoc per dict. Præsidentem & Communitatem seu successores eorum qui pro tempore fuerint, admissus sit per ejusdem Præsidentis & Collegii literas sigillo suo communi sigillat. sub pœna centum solidorum pro quolibet mense quo non admissus eandem facultatem exercuit, dimid. inde nobis & hæredibus nostris, dim. dict. Præsidenti & Collegio applicand. An. 14 & 15 Hen. 8.

This Act, with this, and all its other Clauses, was confirmed and augmented with Additional Privileges, by an Act passed in the second Session of the Parliament of Queen *Mary* the First, and has been further recognized by the Royal Charters of Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* the First, King *Charles* the Second, and King *James* the Second: All which may suffice to shew that we have more than a *PRETENCE* of Law on our side.

The Practice of Physick even then was so scandalously invaded by evil and illiterate Persons, who abused the Credulity of the People with false, though specious Pretences, that the King in pure Care and Tenderneſs to his People, found it necessary to restrain the Exercise of the Art of Physick by a Law; with which Sentiments of his, his Parliament concurr'd: and to that end Dr. Chambers, Dr. Linacre, and

and others, were appointed and empowered to associate to themselves a Number of Grave and Learned Men in their Faculty, without whose Examination and Licence under their Common Seal, none were permitted to practise Physick in *London*, or seven Miles round, under a Penalty therein mentioned. And lest their Care should seem to be confin'd to too narrow Bounds, in circumscribing their Power to that small Extent; It was further Enacted, That notwithstanding a Power formerly invested in the Bishops, of Licensing Persons to practise Physick within their respective Dioceses; that this Licence should be limited to such Persons only as had been examin'd and approv'd by the President and three at least of the Elects, and were recommended by their Letters Testimonial, unless the Person were a Graduate in one of our Universities, who had accomplish'd all things for his *Form*.

And here we may observe, that even then the Bishops, tho' neither their Learning nor sincere Intentions were called in question, were not thought competent Judges of any Man's Qualifications for the Practice of Physick; and therefore the President, and three of the Elects of the College were called to their Aid, so as the Person to be examined and approved, should wait upon them in *London*, wheresoever he was to receive his further Licence.

The Care of this King and his Parliament further appears, by their Indulgence to Persons of true Education and Literature, in easing the Graduates of our own Universities, who

had accomplished all things *for their Form*. By which Words no Man can suppose they intended Persons that had taken *any Degree* in one of our Universities; but those only, who had taken *regular Degrees in the Faculty of Physick*. By which it is plain, that they meant to restrain the Exercise of that Faculty to those only who were approvedly Learned in it.

Now if Men who were of an undoubted and approved Learning, were by Law debarr'd the exercise of that Art, for want of a publick Testimonial by *Degrees* of their Application to it; It cannot be suppos'd that Persons of no Literature, should upon any less terms than Examination, be admitted to that Privilege.

§. II. That long before, and ever since the said Charter and Act, the Trade of an Apothecary hath been look'd upon and esteem'd a lawful Trade, and to consist in the making and compounding Medicins, and selling and giving them to all Persons wanting the same, at reasonable Prices; and the Apothecaries have thus all along practis'd their Trade and Profession.

OBSERVATION.

Before that Charter and Act, the Trade of an Apothecary was just as lawful as that of a Grocer, for they were the same: Plums, Sugar, Spice, Venice-Treacle, Mithridate, &c. were sold in the same Shop by the same Person, and nobody question'd the Legality of it; because it was suppos'd they dealt as fairly in one part

of

of their Trade as they did in the other; and the Ingredients of an Electuary then, were as cheap as those of a Pudding, and both furnished from the same Shop.

How they came afterwards to be separated in King *James* the First's time, their own Charter recites: And how they have behaved themselves from that time; since they are so desirous of History, we may have occasion to shew. But here we may observe, that among all the Reasons by them alleged, for a Separation from the *Grocers*; a necessity for a liberty of Practice to them, was none of them: And tho' *Physicians* were not then so Numerous, nor perhaps more Learned than now they are, yet of all the Branches of that lawful Trade they speak of, Prescribing and Advising Medicines was none: And therefore upon the Terms they now Exercise it, it neither then was, nor yet is a Lawful Trade. That they then lawfully Exercis'd their Trade, and Sold at reasonable Prices, is not deny'd: But that they do Either at this time, is positively contradicted, and shall be demonstrated if they require it; and this very Case under Consideration, may serve for one Instance.

§. III. That several Physicians (not so much as Educated in, or Graduates of our own Famous Universities) being for the sakes of their Fines, or other Considerations, lately admitted into the College, are now so Numerous, as to take on them the Government thereof, and have fallen into
divers

divers Methods for Monopolizing the whole business of Physick, both as to the Compounding, Selling, and Prescribing thereof, and are setting up to enforce every one to buy their Advice (whether they like it or not) and this without the Consent and contrary to the Will of the most Eminent and best esteem'd of their own Profession, who are always mention'd by the Apothecaries with Honour and Respect.

OBSERVATION.

That some *Physicians*, not so much as Educated in, or *Graduates* of our own Universities, have been put upon the College, must be own'd: But they were not admitted for the sake of Fines, or such Considerations, as the *Apothecaries* falsely allege; but were impos'd upon the College by King *James* his Charter; and many of these have been the cause of the Disturbances the Society have ever since labour'd under. These Men excepted, and some that were either *Physicians* to the late King, or are now so to Her present Majesty, we may challenge them to mention any one concern'd in the Government of the College, who is not a *Graduate Doctor* of one of our Universities, and has not been fairly Examined previously to his Admission.

But these Ungraduated Irregular Men, are not the Persons they quarrel with: On the contrary they are the Favourites and Favourers of the *Apothecaries*, and have been the principal Raisers and Fomenters of those Disputes in the Faculty,

Faculty, which seem to those who are not rightly enough inform'd to distinguish the Legitimate from the Spurious, to divide the Faculty it self: And like the false Mother before *Solomon*, are rather for tearing the Child than preserving it, as having no Tenderneſs for that to which they have no Title. For this it is the *Apothecaries* are ſo fond of them, upon a double Reaſon; firſt, as knowing they have little better right to praſtiſe than themſelves; and next, for want of a ſufficient Right, they will ſtoop to thoſe Submiſſions to them, which few Regular *Physicians* can humble themſelves to. Tho' it muſt be confeſt, that ſome, even of theſe, have made their Court to the Apothecaries, by undue Means and Practices, ſcandalous to their Degrees; for which, tho' the Apothecaries call them (with the preceeding) *the moſt Eminent and beſt Eſteem'd*, they are not envy'd by the reſt of their Profeſſion; and perhaps the World may e're long become ſenſible, that it is neither their Skill nor Honesty procures them this Character; but a Colluſion betwixt them and their Patrons (the Apothecaries) to impoſe upon their Patients, and promote a mutual Intereſt: And therefore they muſt *be mentioned* by them *with Honour and Reſpect*.

§. IV. Firſt, by Oaths, Bonds and Fines, impoſed on their own Members, and others hereafter to be Admitted, for Submitting to their new-made By-Laws, whereby they are like to keep the Management amongſt themſelves.

OBSERVATION.

The Oaths they mention are only promissory of the observing the Statutes of the College: than which a more Equitable and Moral Body of Laws was never Compiled for any private Society: And the *Bonds* were introduc'd since this late Obtrusion, to enforce these *Oaths*, when some Men (of whom the Apothecaries are now very fond) were found not to have Honour or Conscience enough to regard an *Oath* that was not Penal, though it bound them to nothing but what moral Honesty would oblige them to. As for what they call *Fines*, if they mean the Fees of Admission, it is practis'd in proportion in the meanest Company in *London*, even their own. As for the making of *By-Laws*, all other Companies incorporate claim a Right, and Exercise it by annexing Penalties for the Breach of them: And it seems unintelligible, that the *Physicians* alone should be clamour'd at for a Power which they have given them by Law; and which is neither singular nor unequitable, and which they have yet perhaps exercised more tenderly than any Company in *London*. This Indulgence may indeed be a Fault in them, at least in Prudence; but it is none of the Faults the Apothecaries would complain of.

- §. V. 2dly, By setting up divers Shops for Making and Selling Medicins, on pretence of Charity, but in truth for their private Gain, by *Nostrums* (as they call them) which they multiply, and always sell at dear Rates.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

Here *Diana* of the *Ephesians* is concerned, and *Demetrius* is very busie to cause an Uproar amongst the Crafts-men : It is the Concern of their Trade : The three *Dispensaries* are the divers Shops they talk of, where indeed many thousands of poor Patients (and others) are relieved every Year, without the extravagant Charge of an *Apothecary's* Bill. The Case of these *Dispensaries* is thus : The *Physicians* of the College near ten years ago, did agree and oblige themselves by one of these grievous *By-Laws* they complain of, to Visit and give their Advice to their Neighbouring Poor, *Gratis* : and when the exorbitant Exactions of the *Apothecaries* for the Medicins prescrib'd, rendred the Charity of the *Physicians* ineffectual to these poor People ; and the obstinate Refusal of the *Apothecaries* to comply with any moderate Rate, though for the Poor only, made the Case of those Poor desperate ; a Committee of the Common Council of *London*, before whom this matter was brought, being sensible of the Distress of these People, apply'd to the College by way of Request, to supply the poor, themselves, with Medicins at reasonable Rates : Which after a re-iterated Refusal of the *Apothecaries*, they charitably undertook ; and a great Number of them entred into a voluntary Subscription for the furnishing Medicins, without any prospect or intention of Profit to themselves : By which Subscription many thousands of poor People have been relieved. But that they did it for private Gain, or sold any Medicins at dear Rates, is such a

bare-

bare-fac'd, groundless Calumny, as becomes in Front, but that of an *Apothecary's*.

Hitherto the *Physicians* Subscribing have been so far from making profit of any *Nostrum*, or other Medicins, that not one of them has been repay'd one Penny of his Subscription-Money, nor has any Dividend or Profit of any kind been thought of, or propos'd amongst them.

It is perhaps a defect in Policy, not to have made that profit which the *Apothecaries* charge them with; for had they done so, many of those *Physicians* who now Confederate with the *Apothecaries* against them, would for their own Gain, have been very Zealous in the Project, and as Insolent towards the *Apothecaries*, as now they are Humble.

It is confess'd that besides the Poor, many Rich and Noble Persons have been furnish'd with Medicins in their respective Cases from the Dispensaries: And that for divers Reasons.

First, Because the *Physicians* prescribing for them, were assured that the Medicins there, were undoubtedly the best.

Secondly, Because many Excellent Remedies are there repositied, which have never yet been trusted in the Shops of *Apothecaries*.

Thirdly, Because the *Physician* was not oblig'd to prostitute his Honour and Conscience, by over-loading his Patient to oblige a Craving *Apothecary*; or to run the risque of being undermin'd in his Reputation by Slandrous Suggestions, for not submitting to be the *Apothecary's* Under-Pick-Pocket.

And

And *Lastly*, Because he could serve his Patient Quantity for Quantity, and Quality for Quality, (supposing the *Apothecary's* Medicins to be as good as can be made) fifteen shillings in the pound cheaper than any where else; which is a Thrift the greatest Man who does not love to be Cheated, needs not be asham'd of.)

These Reasons, it is hop'd, may be sufficient to justify the Conduct of the *Physicians* in that particular: Especially since the *Apothecaries* by corrupting and sophisticating Medicins; by substituting one thing for another, and by their intolerable Exactions, have brought the Practice of Physick to that pass, that the Physician cannot practise in the ordinary method, without great hazard to his Patient's Life, or his own Conscience or Reputation: For if he be not in Confederacy with the *Apothecary*, and so connives at and frequently over-looks the badness of his Medicins to the hazard of his Patients Health, and perhaps Life, and in violation of his own Conscience, or consenting and assistant to the extravagant Exaction of the *Apothecary*, to the great dammage of his Patient's Purse, he is sure to lye expos'd to the revengeful insinuations of the *Apothecary* upon every sinister accident, which through the malignity of the Distemper, the disobedience of the Patient to direction, the carelessness or over-officiousness of the Attendants, or even the malice of the *Apothecary* himself (of which we can upon occasion give many Instances) may happen: and so undeservedly lose his Reputation in that Family, and all others where
the

the Case shall be reported, which will be as far as the *Apothecary* can carry it.

But since the *Apothecaries* by an unmannerly Insinuation, and false assertion provoke us to take further notice of the use of *Nostrums*, (as they say we call them) we are bound to acquaint all Mankind with our use of them, and the reason of it.

Having in the Prosecution of our Studies and Practice, improv'd and enlarg'd the *Materia Medica*, by the Addition of several Efficacious Medicins, as well Simple as Compound, not known before, or not applyed to those uses, for which we have found them to serve better than any others before in use: We laid under a necessity either of prostituting them to the abuse of the *Apothecaries* through Adulteration, Exaction, or presumptuous ill Application (by which the best Medicins are often brought into disgrace) or to keep them secret, and take from the *Apothecary* a pretence of knowing all our Practice, and thereby abusing the People under Colour of our Authority, as they have so long and so notoriously done, in manifest affront to the Law and to the infinite mischief of the People. But to shew that we do not envy the benefit of our improvements to any legal fair Practiser, we have repositied them in the Dispensary; thereby likewise to demonstrate that we are not ashamed to submit them to the most severe and impartial Examination. For every legal Practiser in this Town may if he pleases, make himself a Member of this Society, upon the Terms that others are, which
upon

upon the whole, implies no more than to be charitable in his Profession, and not to abuse our *Arcana*, nor prostitute them to those that wou'd; and upon these easie Conditions, any legal *Physician* may make himself Judge of them.

But whereas the *Apothecaries* pretend we Multiply those *Arcana*; if by that they mean the daily adding of new ones, as fast as the use of them is discover'd, we take it for an Honour rather than an Objection: Because by every useful New Medicine so added, the Faculty is so much enlarg'd, and something contributed towards the common Benefit of Mankind: But if they mean crowding unnecessary Medicins, or Quantities upon the Patient; the Insinuation is as false, as the Assertion that follows, viz. *That we always sell them at dear Rates*; for these are the proper Vices of the *Apothecaries*, for which many Thousands repair to us from them every Year for Relief, and have it. Indeed the contrary of both these is so notorious, that there is not one Secret Medicin kept in the Dispensary, which is not sold at cheaper Rates than any Medicin of that Form in the *Apothecary's* Shop, and given in less Quantities upon occasion. And here the *Apothecaries* have given the World a Specimen of their Ingenuity as well as Manners, in pretending to judge of the Price of Medicins, of which they know neither the Ingredients, nor Composition; and consequently, cannot judge of the Intrinsick Value; which if they did, not knowing the Rates set upon
I them

them by us, it is an unjustifiable Presumption and Impudence in them, to pretend they are *sold at dear Rates*, or that *in truth*, we do it for *private Gain*.

§. VI. 3dly, By Vexatious Prosecutions upon pretence of a Clause in their Charter, That none within *London*, or seven Miles compass, shall exercise the Faculty of Physick, unless admitted thereto by the President and College, on penalty of *5 l. per Month*.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

That it is more than a Pretence, the above-recited Clause of the Act of Parliament will shew; wherein the penalty of Five Pounds a Month is laid upon every Unlicens'd Practiser: whereby we may discover the just Concern of the then Government, effectually to prevent all illegal Practising, by the greatness of the Fine laid; five Pounds being then perhaps Equivalent to 30*l.* now.

That the College have been far from being Vexatious, may appear from the small Number of Prosecutions; and the perpetual provocations they have met with to exert their power. For the *Apothecaries*, not content to practise Physick in its utmost Latitude, in all Cases, and upon all Persons that are bold enough to trust them with their Lives; have been so Insolent, as to oppose the calling of any *Physician* till the Patient is reduced to the last Extremity: And then impose a Creature of their own; thereby

thereby usurping to themselves the whole Disposition of the Practice of Physick. Yet so Indulgent have the *Physicians* been to these unthankful Men, that notwithstanding these exorbitant Encroachments upon them, this was the first Instance of their Severity of this kind, as their Council set forth at the Hearing of the present Case; which according to them, is as follows.

§. VII. That in the Action brought by the College against the now Plaintiff in the Writ of Error, the Case appears to be, That one *Seal*, a Poor *Butcher*, being sick, sent to the Plaintiff for Medicins proper for his Distemper, who not being Licensed by the College, without the Advice of a *Physician*, and without any Fee for his Advice, at *Seal's* Request, made up several *Bolus's*, *Electuaries* and *Juleps*, and them sold and deliver'd to him as proper Medicins for his Distemper.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

Thus the *Apothecaries* represent the Case: But the true State of the Fact is as follows; as is certify'd under *John Seal's* own Hand, a *Butcher* in *Hungerford-Market*; and from whom any one that will give himself the trouble, may be satisfy'd with the Truth of it.

May the 15th. 1704.

“ These are to certifie, that I, *John Seal*, be-
 “ ing Sick, and applying my self to this
 “ Mr. *Rose* the *Apothecary* for his Directions and
 “ Medicins, in order for my Cure ; had his
 “ Advice and Medicins from him a Year toge-
 “ ther : But was so far from being the better
 “ for them, that I was in a worse Condition
 “ than when he first undertook me ; and after
 “ a very expensive Bill of near 50*l.* was forc’d
 “ to apply my self to the Dispensary at the
 “ College of *Physicians*, where I receiv’d my
 “ Cure in about Six Weeks time, for under for-
 “ ty Shillings Charge in Medicins.

Witness my Hand,

JOHN SEAL.

The Question hereupon rais’d by the Apo-
 thecaries, is,

§. VIII. Whether this be any offence, or Il-
 legal ? That Judgment having been given
 in the Queens-Bench, against the now
 Plaintiff on a special verdict, he humbly
 hopes the same shall be reversed for these
 Reasons.

OBSERVATION.

Judgment was given as they say, which is
 the only truth we meet with through this whole
 Case ; yet even here it is cramped and mutila-
 ted ; for they know it makes against them to
 take

take notice, that the Judges were *unanimously* of Opinion, after several solemn Arguments, that the Law runs very positive and plain against this Offender.

§. IX. That the Consequence of this Judgment will intirely ruin the Plaintiff in his Trade, and indeed all other Apothecaries, since they can't (if this Judgment be affirm'd) use their Professions without the Prescript, or Licence of a Physician.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

If by ruining the *Apothecaries* in their Trade, they mean taking from them the Liberty of prescribing; it is granted, that the Consequences of this Judgment rightly pursu'd would do so. But it does not thence follow, that it would take away from them the Exercise of any lawful Branch of their Trade. The very Reason given in their Charter for the separating them from the Grocers Company, shews, what their whole and sole Business was; namely, to make, compound and sell good and wholesome Medicines: But they were neither allowed, or supposed, to prescribe or direct the Use of them; but to prepare them, and make them ready for prescription, according to the known Forms; or after the particular Prescript of the Physician. This Charter was procured for them by two Physicians, Dr. *Mayerne* and Dr. *Atkins*, in opposition to divers persons, who not being of approv'd Skill and Integrity, impos'd upon the people unwholesome and ill

prepared Medicins. But, that they should direct Physick to be taken without the *Prescript* or *Licence of a Physician*, was never supposed nor intended : For their own Charter contains a provisional Clause for maintaining all the Privileges of the College of Physicians whole and entire ; the principal of which Privileges was, to have the sole power of prescribing or directing Medicins, and licensing, after Examination, others to do so.

It would be a gross absurdity to suppose that Physicians, who had the sole Exercise of the Faculty in their Hands by Law, should petition to let others into the Exercise of their part, which was so well secured to themselves : or, that they, who were at that time no small Number in and about this Town, should desire to put 114 Men, who were used before to attend them as their Servants, upon the same foot and level with themselves.

§. X. That the constant Use and Practice which has always been with the Apothecary, shall, as we humbly hope, be judged the best Expounder of this Charter : And that selling a few *Lozenges*, or a small *E-lectuary*, to any asking for a Remedy for a Cold, or in other ordinary or common Cases, or where the Medicin has known and certain effects, may not be deem'd unlawful, or Practising as a Physician, when no Fee is taken or demanded for the same.

O B S E R V A T I O N.

To use their own Expression, the *Constant Use and Practice* has NOT always been with the *Apothecary*. For at their first Incorporation, they were as humble and mean as now they are proud and presuming: They were content with the lawful Exercise of their Trade, which was the making up and selling those Medicins which were prescribed by the Physicians; or serving Customers, with any Medicin called for by name, as other Tradesmen do: and the profit of this was sufficient to maintain 114 of them according to their Rank and Education. But since they increased in pride and in number, they have been forced to have recourse to unwarrantable profits and practices, and to usurp, and impose on the people, under pretence of Skill, which they have not, as well as to exact upon them prices for their Medicins, which their Predecessors could never dream of.

These Encroachments have been so gradual, and were at first so modest, that the People were not aware, nor the *Physicians* jealous of them. We don't mean hereby the selling a few Lozenges, or other such Medicins of known and certain Effect, when demanded of them by their Customers by their proper Names. This was a practice which perhaps tho' not allow'd of by any Law, yet was conniv'd at as innocent by those whose Power, as well as Interest, it was to put the Laws relating to such things in Execution, and is not that we know of excepted against to this day.

But under pretence of selling Medicins to any that ask for them in ordinary and common Cases, the *Apothecaries* have taken upon them to advise in all manner of Cases even the most dangerous, to the exclusion of the *Physicians*, till the danger of the Case puts them in mind of calling in some legal Practiser to skreen them from the Law. But granting they have too long abused the indulgence of the *Physicians*, their modest Petition is, that their frequent and early Violations of the Law may serve for the best Exposition of the Law against them; which is just as reasonable, as that a notorious Pick-pocket upon his Tryal should be allow'd to plead his long Use of his Slight for his Justification, and that the Law against those kind of Offenders might be superseded by his long impunity.

And here they offer a Qualification, and are pleased to tell the most Honourable the House of Lords, what they would have taken for Law, viz. That the taking and demanding of Fees only may be deem'd unlawful, and practising as a *Physician*. This is the Trap in which unwary People are taken: they think so much is sav'd by the sole use of the *Apothecary*, as they imagine must otherwise have been given to a *Physician*. And perhaps there might be something in this, if there were any easie and equitable Method of Taxing the *Apothecaries* Bills: but that remedy being wanting, they have it in their Power (which they seldom fail to use) to pay themselves at discretion for their attendance, by the rates they set upon their Medicins in their Bills:

And

And how largely they do it, may appear from the Case under Consideration, where this *Seal* was left by *Rose* in a worse Condition than he found him, after having squeez'd out of him about Fifty pounds; and who upon application to a *Physician* of the Dispensary, had a perfect Cure there for less than Forty shillings expence in Medicins.

We have not pickt out this Case to shew the Conscience and Skill of the *Apothecaries*: but have taken it, because it is the Case upon which the Question is rais'd: For we have many hundred more as extravagant, some of which may come hereafter to be try'd. And here we cannot but take notice of the irremediable hardships poor People lye under by the *Apothecaries*: who often sue them for extravagant Bills, and are allow'd to justify those Bills by the Oath of their own Servants, that these are the usual rates: Which justly tax'd, would admit of an abatement of two parts in three, and still include a large Consideration for their Attendance, besides a Profit much above that of any Shopkeeper whatever.

§. XI. That the Physicians by straining an Act made so long ago, may not be enabled to monopolize all manner of Physick solely to themselves; and the rather, for that such a Construction will not only be the undoing of the *Apothecaries*, but also

OBSERVATION.

It was judiciously, as well as wittily observed by the late Duke of *Buckingham*, that Laws were not like Women; the worse to be lik'd for being old. Those Acts which settle and adjust the Right of Practising Physicks were made in times when the common Safety and Welfare of the People, seems to have been much better considered, than it has ordinarily been of late. And the Reason set forth in these several Charters and Acts, was the necessary care of the Lives and Health of the People in general, when ignorant Quacks and *Apothecaries* were not so numerous as at present. And however that concurrent Judgment and Authority may fall into Contempt with some people; they were founded upon Reasons that remain unanswerable to this Day. Nor has the greater Modesty or Sufficiency of the *Apothecaries* since given any just ground to take off those Restrictions, that were then found so necessary to be laid upon them.

As for the Accusation of *straining* those Acts, it is a rude Reflection upon the Judges, rather than upon the *Physicians*: who had just provocation, to ask the Protection of the Law for their legal Privileges, which have been so openly, and so insolently invaded for many Years last past. The unanimous Judgment of the Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*, is a sufficient Vindication of the College from straining the Law; and for the Honour of those Judges it must be confessed, that if that Law could not bear

bear the Construction they put upon it, it could bear none at all. For what Case could be within it, if not the present? *Rose* was not only un-examin'd and *unlicensed*, but apparently *ignorant*, in that he did nothing towards the Cure of *Seal* in a Years Physicking of him, when a Physician of the College perfectly cur'd him in six Weeks. The Case was not *sudden*, when it lasted a Twelvemonth. It was not *charitable*, when *Rose* exacted near 50*l.* of *Seal*, and Arrested him for part of the Money, when he was not able to pay it all. And if it was a *slight* Case, the greater Fool or Knave was *Rose*, not to Cure it. And if any shall go about to exclude *Rose's* Case out of the Act, only because other Cases (quite different from *Rose's*) may be put (as selling a few *Lozenges*, or a small *Electuary*, &c.) wherein it might be severe to execute the Act, he may by the same Art elude all penal Statutes whatsoever.

But the *Apothecaries* allege in mitigation of the Law, that a true Construction of it must be their undoing: As if those very Conditions upon which they were incorporated, and by which they enjoy all the Privileges they have as *Apothecaries*, must needs ruin that very Trade to which they give Being: Which is such an Absurdity, as none but Men of unparallel'd Assurance could have the hardiness to assert. And here they plainly shew that an unrestrain'd Liberty of Practice is that wherein they place the Essence of their Trade. For this Construction does not at all affect them, in the making and selling of Medicins, which is the
proper

proper and sole Business of their Trade, when legally exercised; but it debars them from prescribing and advising the Use of Medicins, and judging of Cases; a Practice which they have usurpt of late, almost to the Exclusion of *Physicians*. And here we may appeal to any impartial Man, *Who* aims at the *Monopoly*? He that *Advises*, *Makes* and *Sells* Medicins; or he that *Prescribes* only, and is desirous to reserve that Branch to himself, which the Law of the Land as well as Reason, has made his sole Right?

When the Charter for separating the *Apothecaries* from the *Grocers* was granted, the bare Making and Compounding of Medicins according to the *Physicians* Directions, was thought a Task of so much Difficulty, as to require, that some Persons who had been most us'd to it, should be set apart for it: Because in the promiscuous Liberty of the *Grocer* and *Apothecary*, dangerous Mistakes were made, thro' the Unskilfulness of those that often took upon them to compound from the Prescriptions of *Physicians*, without a sufficient acquaintance with the manner and method of making Medicins, which were sometimes referr'd to by very short Directions in *Physicians* Bills, upon supposition that constant use had made them familiar.

But it was not in those days suppos'd, that weighing, pounding, sifting and mixing of Drugs was sufficient to make them to judge of their use, and to distinguish Distempers, with all the variety of symptoms; and to know which were inseparable, and which were con-

tingent;

tingent; and when a Disease was simple, and when complicated: Nor does it appear that the Practice which the *Apothecaries* have since usurpt, has made them more able than they were, tho' it has made them much more presuming.

It is requisite that the Person who pretends to a rational Practice, should be very well vers'd in natural Philosophy, and know as much at least of the Movements of Nature as has been communicated to the Publick, if he has not been able to make improvements of his own: That he should be well acquainted with the Animal Systeme, and be able to account for all the vital Actions and whatever may impede them: in order to which he must not only know the Structure and mutual Correspondence of the Vessels; but the Nature of the Liquors which circulate thro' them, their several Motions, the velocity of them, and be able thereupon to judge of the Causes that obstruct or destroy their several Actions, and from thence (if no more will be allow'd) to *conjecture* by what proper Instruments the natural State and Function of these Parts is to be restor'd. To do this with any success, he ought, not only to be acquainted with the external face of Medicins, and the manner of mixing (which contains the whole skill of the *Apothecary*) but to know the certain Effects of them, so far as they have been observ'd: and to be acquainted with the constituent Parts of them, and able to distinguish wherein their Vertue consists; at least as far as plain and sensible discovery will warrant.

Not-

Notwithstanding all this, we must and do confess, that our Discoveries have not been pusht so far, but that many things are only to be reacht by probable conjecture; which perhaps Industry and the Inquiry of learned Men may in time render more evident; as experience shews us by the Discoveries and Improvements that are daily made. Nor is this any Objection to our Art, which we own to be yet very Imperfect; and know not when it shall arrive to its perfection: For the extent of it is infinite. All Nature falls under the consideration of a *Physician*; he that knows most of it, is the best: And perhaps humane Knowledge is so limited, that the Subject of our Art is not to be comprehended by any Mortal in its full extent. I say, this is so far from being an Argument against us, that it is the very best that could be given for us: for if it be so difficult for the most enlightned Man in many cases to make a certain Judgment; how much more must it be so for those whose Education has left them wholly Illiterate, and destitute of those means that are necessary for the forming of a right Judgment where it may be given? Let then any indifferent person judge, whether one that is from his youth instituted in the Knowledge of natural Bodies, and exercis'd in the *Analysis* of all sorts of 'em, whether Animal, Vegetative, or Mineral; or one that is only us'd to weigh, break to pieces some few of them in a Mortar, and mix them together by the direction of the former; be best qualified to judge of the Cases that come before them,

and

and to direct the necessary means for their Cure.

If then a due Observation of the Law must ruin the *Apothecaries*; and a Neglect of it, the whole Faculty of *Physick*: Let the World decide, which is most for their welfare to support.

§. XII. 1. A Tax on the Nobility and Gentry, who in the slightest Cases, even for their Servants, can't then have any kind of Medicins, without consulting and giving a Fee to one of the College.

§. XIII. 2. An Oppression to the poorer Families not able to go to the Charge of a Fee; the suppressing of the Apothecaries being to deprive such poor People and Families of all manner of Assistance in their Necessities.

§. XIV. 3. A certain Prejudice to all Sick Persons on sudden Accidents, and new Symptoms arising, especially in Acute Diseases, and in the Night, wherein if the Apothecary is called, and shall dare to apply the least Remedy, he runs the hazard of being ruined, or the Patient the danger of being lost.

OBSERVATION.

These two first Allegations are so false, that the *Dispensaries* were erected on purpose to relieve people of all Ranks and Conditions from the

the Oppression and Exactions which the Method of practising *Physick* then unavoidably submitted them to. For whilst the *Apothecaries* had the sole dispensing of Medicins, whether by their own advice or a *Physician's*; it was Impossible to regulate those exorbitant Rates which they set upon their Medicins; And though the *Physicians* did generously offer to give their advice *gratis* to all poor People and Servants, yet their Charity was for a time defeated, because the *Apothecaries* would not agree to any limitation of gain; and they had then no other place to resort to for Medicins: So that they know the want of Charity which they reproach us with, lies at their own door. It is sufficiently Notorious, that the *Physicians* in general are not backward in giving their advice *gratis* to Servants in those Families where they are employed by the Masters, when they have occasion. But if there be any amongst them, that are obnoxious to this reproach, 'tis well known they are the Men whom the *Apothecaries* most affect to cry up, and whom as they say, *they mention with Honour and Respect*.

As for poor Families, the Dispensaries alone could furnish us with fifty thousand Witnesses, that we are careful of them even to our expence, without any Consideration for it. And to satisfy all mankind of the truth of this, we are willing to put the Government of our Charity into the Hands of any persons of Honour and Integrity, who will take upon themselves that trouble, and, as in the Hospitals, receive and pay all: And if any profit arise, the same Persons

sons shall have the disposal of it, so as may best serve the ends of this Charity.

The World would think us mad, if we should seriously ask them, Who lays the greater Tax upon the people, the *Apothecaries* who will not let the poorest Wretch have any thing, without an extravagant gain; or the Dispensary *Physician*, who gives his advice *Gratis* to all poor People and Servants, and furnishes them with Medicines at the Intrinsic Value of the Drugs and Labour? But the true ground of the *Apothecaries* irreconcilable quarrel to the Dispensaries, is, that these hinder them from grinding the faces of innumerable Poor, and sometimes let Persons of better substance see, how grievously they are impos'd on by the *Apothecaries* in the Price of Medicines: By which in most Cases their Profit more than doubles the Customary Fees of a legal *Physician*.

This will readily appear to any Man that has a Family, upon examination of his *Apothecary's* yearly Bill; for deducting fifteen Shillings in the pound, which is a very moderate Computation of the overcharge in their Bills, he will find how much might have been allow'd for a *Physician's* attendance, and how much sav'd, when that was honourably paid. Which might well put Masters of large Families in mind of reviving the ancient practice of retaining Physicians by annual Salaries, whereby not only the charge would be less, but much better advice would be given to the Sick, than now they have.

As for *sudden Cases*, wherein a *Physician* cannot conveniently be called in time, they are in no danger; for as necessity requires it, so no *Physician* ever objected against it: But certainly no persons within the Bills of Mortality live so far from a *Physician*, as not to be able to call one in four and twenty hours time, after which if the *Apothecary* persists to presume upon his own Judgment alone, he has no right to plead the suddenness of the Case.

And now having done with the *Case*, and as 'tis presum'd sufficiently shew'd it to be wholly *misrepresented*; we must beg leave to make a short Observation upon the *Prayer*, which is this:

For all which, and several other Errors in the Record, it is most humbly Pray'd, That your Lordships will be pleased to Reverse the Judgment.

Sam. Dod.

What Errors *Sam. Dod* did find in the *Record* we know not; but if he found as many, as appear to be in this *Case* as sign'd by him, we wonder not if he carry'd the Cause for his Client. But if alledging [*several other Errors in the Record*] be only words of course, as we conceive; and all the Arguments for a *Reversal* were to be taken from the *Case*, and the *Case* be altogether false, and in several particulars *scandalous*, (as in the third and fifth Paragraphs) though under-written by *Sam. Dod*, we think *Mr. Dod* and his Client guilty of it.

great

greatest abuse that was ever offer'd to the most Honourable House of Lords, and must leave them to their Lordships Judgment.

To conclude, We expect the Clamours of the *Apothecaries*; and that they should tell the World, That they are Masters of our whole practice, by having our Bills upon their Files; That what is said, is the Result of the Malice of a few People only, who want Business; That the greatest *Physicians whom they honour*, are of their side; That it will be hard to ruine a great number of Families, who subsist by Practice, *Apothecaries*. But if it do appear to the Publick, that this Practice is a Cheat, contrary to Law, contrary to Reason, contrary to the Health of their Bodies, and contrary to the Interest of their Purfes; That the *Apothecaries* sophisticate Medicins; that they frequently substitute one thing for another injudiciously, and without Warrant; and that they are Oppressors in their Bills: It is hop'd, that what they shall say of the Persons concern'd in this answer will make no Impression upon any man: For we do here protest, that if they (or the *Physicians whom they honour*) are able to shew us any Injustice done in these Observations on their C A S E, we are ready to retract it publickly as we have done it; and therefore challenge them to shew it: Which if they do not, the World will have reason to conclude from their Silence in publick, that what they say to the contrary in private, is false and scandalous, and receive them accordingly.

And a little to check the Vanity and Presumption of a *Practising Apothecary*, we shall add the Opinion (not of a Physician, but) of the Prince of Philosophers, concerning such an Animal.

Σ Ω. Εἴ τις προσελθὼν πρὸς ἐταίρω σε Ερυξιμάχῳ, ἢ πατρὶ αὐτῷ Ἀκκμενῶ, εἴποι ὅπ' ἐγὼ ἐπίσταμαι τοιαῦτα ἅηα σώμασι προσφέρειν, ὥστε θερμαίνειν τε εἰάν βέλῃ καὶ ψύχειν καὶ εἰάν μὲν δόξῃ μοι, ἐμὴν ποιεῖν· εἰάν δ' αὖ κατὰ διαγερεῖν, καὶ ἄλλα παμπολλα τοιαῦτα· καὶ ἐπιστάμενός τ' αὐτὰ, ἀξιώ ἱατρὸς εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλον πλεῖν ὃν ἂν τ' ἴδῃ ἐπιστήμην παραδῶ· ἢ ἂν οἱ ἀκέσαντας εἴπῃ; Φ Α Ι. Δ' ἄλλό γε ἢ ἐρεσθαι εἰωθεπέπιστα καὶ ἔσιναι δεῖ, καὶ ὅπ' ἔχουσι τέτων ποιεῖν, καὶ μέχρις ὁπόσο. Σ Ω. Εἰ ἔν ἐστι ὅπ', οὐδαμῶς· ἀλλ' ἀξιώ τ' ταῦτα παρ' ἐμῆ μαθήναι αὐτὸν οἶντ' εἶδ' ποιεῖν ἅ ἔρωτ' αἶς. Φ Α Ι. Εἴποι ἂν, οἷμα ὅπ' μαίνεται ἄνθρωπον, καὶ ἐκ βιβλίου ποδὲν ἀκέσας, φειτυχῶν Φαρμακείοις, ἱατρὸς οἶεται γινόμεναι, ἔδ' ἐν ἐπαίῳ τ' τέχνης. Platon. Phædr.

Which (lest they may not understand it) we will let them into the meaning of.

Socrat. If any one should come to your acquaintance *Eryximachus*, or to his Father *Acumenus*, and should brag to them, I know the Use of Medicins so well, and can so apply them to the Body, as to make it hot or cold, when I please. I know likewise what will Vomitate, and what will Purge, or indeed provoke any other Evacuation: And understanding these things, surely I may very well set up for a Physician, and be able also to instruct even Apprentices in the whole Mystery of Physick.

How, do you think, would they answer him? *Phædr.* How should they, but by asking him whether he likewise understood to whom or in what Cases, and when, and in what proportion, every one of these things is to be given? *Socrat.* But if he shall own his Ignorance as to these Circumstances, and shall turn it off by saying, that those that will trouble themselves with these Niceties, must have recourse to Men that have been educated in the way of considering them: but for his part he perfectly understands what he told them, which he thinks very sufficient to make any Man a Physician: What would they answer him? *Phædr.* What, but that the Man was certainly mad, who upon the pretence of Receipt-Books, Physicians Bills, or for having been present at their Cures, thinks he is presently become a Physician; when for want of a proper Education, he can have no true Understanding of the Art.

A Short Account of divers Falsehoods contained in a Pamphlet lately Publish'd, Entitule'd The Cenfor censur'd, &c.

SEeing this Author in his *Introduction* has pretended to Integrity and Honesty, and the pains we shall be at, shall be to shew the Measure of his Veracity; which will appear to be such, as an *Irish* Evidence would blush to be tax'd with.

As first, his Pretence, that a Quarrel between Dr. Goodall, Dr. Morton, Dr. Burwell, and a particular Apothecary with whom they lodg'd their *Nostrums*, gave Rise to the Dispensaries, is an impudent Lye; for it was founded upon the Request of the Committee of the City; and the Dispensation of the Medicins was first offer'd to the Apothecaries by the Physicians, which they rejected. *Vide* Observations upon *Rose's* Case, Page 113. or the Preceding Paper, call'd *A short Account, &c.*

2dly, His Assertion, that as this Quarrel was begun about the Profit of *Nostrums*, so this Profit of *Nostrums* is the sole Reason of our Adherence

to the Dispensary; and particularly, that a Preparation of the Jesuits-Bark is sold under the Name of a *Bezoartick Extract*, at Forty shillings an Ounce, is as frontless a Calumny as the former: For neither do we sell any Preparation of the Bark at above a quarter that Price; (and that is the *Extract* of it, to the making of an Ounce whereof more than half a pound of the Bark is necessary) nor do we keep, sell, or prescribe any Medicin by that Name he mentions, nor any other Medicin of any kind or form, at that price. For what reasons we use such private Medicins, *Vide* foregoing Case, Page 116.

3dly, To shew his Skill in the College Affairs, he has pitch'd upon Five Men to *stem the Torrent of the Faction*, (as he calls it;) the first of which never comes near the College, and two others never were Members. These same Persons he is pleas'd to expect strange Discoveries in Physick from, though none of them ever yet wrote one Line in their Faculty for the Press, and some of them are known to be incapable of doing it: Yet these are the Men who in his Esteem are to match *Harvy, Glisson, Willis, Ent, Sydenham, &c.* But he professes himself to be neither Doctor nor Apothecary; and therefore we may allow it to be as good a Judgment as he was capable of making.

4thly, He thinks fit roundly to affirm at random, That the Dispensaries are fallen under the *Odium* of the People for Exaction, and that they are now sinking, and supported only by *Dr. Pit.* If it were proper in answer to a Mer-

cenary Scoundrel (for that is the only Name that himself does not deny to be his due) to produce the Certificates of those who have been reliev'd at the Dispensaries, we cou'd shew many thousands ; the Number of which daily increases by great Proportions, as the Books will shew. But the single Case of *Seal* before recited, is sufficient to shew the difference betwixt us and the Apothecaries in point of Exaction, *Vide* Pag. 120, &c.

As for the Support afforded to it by Dr. *Pit*, it is no more than what divers others do in as eminent a Degree. It must be confest, that the Doctor has shewn a great deal of commendable Zeal in an honest Cause, and more perhaps than those that are embark'd on the same Bottom have desired from him. Not that they think any thing that he has said concerning the Practice of the Dispensary, to be untrue ; but because in Matters of private Practice, into which the Doctor sometimes launches, others may think in some particulars differently from him, and not condemn or approve every thing that he condemns or approves. Therefore if the Practice of some Physicians of the Dispensary be not found in every thing to square with the Doctor's Notions, neither he nor they are to be blam'd. He speaks according to his Opinion, and they act according to theirs: For which reason *Pearl* and *Bezoar*, and divers other Medicines not generally us'd, are kept in the Dispensary for the service of those that still have an Opinion of them. But the *Hireling-Advocate* of the Apothecaries is grossly mistaken, if

if he thinks that *Dr. Pit* was employ'd by the Physicians of the Dispensary to speak their common sense. The Doctor has with a great deal of honest Freedom, spoke his own Thoughts, which contain abundance of unquestionable Truths, necessary to be known by the People; and there is no doubt but he is able to vindicate his own Reputation, to the Confusion of twenty such low Scriblers as this.

5thly, He is pleas'd to give us a large Encomium of the Apothecaries for their Learning and deep Enquiries into Nature; and affirms with a great deal of Confidence, that they are most of them consummate Grecians and Philosophers; and that on the contrary, the Students of Physick in the Universities are generally *Rakes* and *Voluptuaries*.

It had been happy for him, if to back this Assertion, he could have instanced in any useful Work publish'd, or Discovery made by an Apothecary, by which we might have judg'd of their Progress in Learning, or the Success of their Experiments. But in that he is very unlucky; for he pitches upon *Mr. Ray*, *Mr. Doody*, *Mr. Pettiver*, and *Mr. Rand*, as Instances of the great Application of the Apothecaries to Natural Knowledge. But *Mr. Ray* and *Mr. Rand* are out of the Question; they are *Rakes of the University Education*, that have no relation to the Profession of an Apothecary; the first a Sober Divine, the latter an honest poor Man, that had spent his time more usefully perhaps to himself in any thing else, than in walking the Apothecaries up and down to so little Advantage. But to come close to the Question, I suppose

suppose Mr. *Doody* and Mr. *Pettiver* to be Men of Honesty and Probity; and therefore would ask them what notable Improvements of Medicine they have made from their Skill in Botany? I dare be confident they would answer, None; at least, I am sure their printed Works afford none: And so much for the Education of Apothecaries. Concerning which *Vide* Observations, p. 128.

6thly, He affirms that the Apothecaries never take nor expect Fees.

To this we answer, That generally indeed they do not; because they know they will not be given: But then they make themselves ample amends in their Bills. But it is an odd sort of Logick that this Whiffler uses, to infer from their not taking Fees, that they lie under no Temptation of multiplying Medicins, or cramming the Patients with unnecessary Physick. A Man that reasons right, would infer just the contrary, That since he could not take Fees, he wou'd make himself satisfaction out of the Physick. But of this, *Vide* Pag. 124. His Assertion however, is not universally true as it is put: For many of them do expect, and often take Fees, which upon occasion can be prov'd.

Here we must take notice of an extraordinary piece of Ignorance in this Scribler. He has heard us blame the Exactions of the Apothecaries in dividing Electuaries into a great many Boles, and charging every one of them distinct at near the price of the whole; and thereupon he conceits that we are out of love with the Form of Boles: and in that Conceit takes abundance of unnecessary pains to prove the Use of Boles upon

upon us, which none of us ever disapproved or scrupled. But he slips over the Knavery of the Apothecaries in delivering and charging that in single Boles, which was order'd in an E-lectuary, to prevent that Charge.

We shou'd here make some Reply to the Account he gives of the Chalybeat Infusion with Ambergriese, and sold by a Physician at five pounds a Quart ; but since he names neither Physician, Patient nor Apothecary, to whom the Price was referr'd, we know not how to inquire into the Fact ; and shall look upon it as a Forgery, like the rest, till he names them.

There remain two things more to be reply'd to, in one of which he has had the Impudence to vouch the Queen to a Lye ; which is, that the Physicians of the Dispensary made Application to her Majesty to furnish Medicins for the use of the whole Army ; which if it had been true, had been but a generous Offer ; but as it is reported by him, is a down-right Lye.

The Fact, which he has improv'd into a desire of making Medicins for the whole Army, is this : The Earl of *Peterborough* having in a Vomiting of Blood, had by the Advice of a Physician of the Dispensary, his Medicins from thence, and being cured of it by those Medicins for the Expence of about five or six shillings, was thereby convinc'd both of the Goodness and Cheapness of the Medicins at the Dispensary : Upon which afterwards, being appointed Governour, &c. of *Jamaica*, and Captain-General of the *West-Indies*, and order'd to take some Forces along with him for the Security
of

of those Parts, His Lordship desir'd, that the Medicins which were allow'd for that Service, might be made at the College Dispensary; and accordingly obtain'd an Order from her Majesty for that purpose: which was readily comply'd with, and the Medicins made and afforded at such Rates as yielded no profit to the Dispensaries; which Medicins, when the Earl's Expedition was laid aside, were otherwise ordered for the Use of the Army and Navy. All this was done without any Application on the part of the Dispensary, and without further Attempt or Consequence.

This is all the Repulse, which he impudently says we met with from the Queen: For tho' we think our selves bound to obey her Orders, and serve her in every thing we can; yet we have not been so forward to pull an unnecessary Trouble upon our selves. But we have heard that a greater Summ was offered to that Noble Earl by an Apothecary, to have the providing of those Medicins, than the Medicins themselves came to at the Dispensary. Perhaps this too may be an Argument of the great Moderation of the Apothecaries Gains, that one of them could afford to bid so high. But it must be according to their Advocate's Logick.

The Last Point is, That the Number of Apothecaries is not increased within these Fifty Years; for which we need do no more than appeal to the Shops in the Streets; as we shall do to the List of the Physicians published by the Authority of the College, for the Number of Legal Physicians about this Town, which he safely affirms to be Eight Hundred.

A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honourary Fellows, and Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

DR. Edw. Brown,
President.

Dr. Walter Charleton,
Elect. Cens.

Dr. Sam. Collins, *Elect.*

Dr. Peter Barwick.

Dr. John Lawfon, *Elect.*

Dr. Josias Clark, *Elect.*

Dr. Rich. Torbets, *Elect.*

Dr. Tho. Alvey, *Elect.*

Dr. William Vaughan.

Dr. Edw. Hulse, *Elect.*

Treas.

Dr. Char. Goodall, *Cens.*

Dr. Phineas Fowke.

Dr. Walter Harris.

Dr. William Briggs.

Dr. Walter Mills.

Dr. Edward Tyson.

Dr. Frederick Slare.

Dr. Richard Darnelli.

Dr. John Bateman, *Cens.*
Regist.

Dr. William Johnston.

Dr. Will. Dawes.

Dr. Thomas Gill.

Dr. Richard Robinson.

Dr. Lancelot Harrison.

Dr. Martin Lister.

Dr. Robert Pit.

Dr. Edm. Dickenson.

Sir Edmund King.

Dr. Edward Baynard.

Sir Theodore Colladon.

Dr. Rich. Blackburne.

Dr. Christian Harrel.

Dr.

Dr. Simon Welman.

Sir David Hamilton.

Dr. George How.

Dr. Nath. Johnston.

Candidates.

Dr. Robert Pierce.

Dr. Robert Gray.

Dr.-----Coward.

Dr. Richard Smith.

Dr. John Nicholson.

Dr. Joshua le Feure.

Dr. Thomas Hoy.

Dr. Thomas Walsh.

Dr. Jos. Gaylard.

Dr. John Ratcliff.

Dr. Richard Adams.

Dr. John Harrison.

Dr. Richard Morton.

Dr. Hans Sloane.

Dr. John Wollaston.

Sir Richard Blackmore.

Dr. James Drake.

Dr. Tancred Robinson.

Dr. Richard Carr.

Honourary Fellows.

Dr. John Hutton.

Dr. John Windebank.

Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.

Dr. Daniel Cox.

Dr. William Musgrave.

Dr. Humphrey Ridley.

Dr. Nehemiah Grew.

Dr. William Gibbons.

Dr. Thomas Gibson.

Dr. William Gould.

Dr. John Hawys.

Licentiates.

Dr. Robert Conny.

Mr. Isaac Chauncy

Dr. Samuel Garth.

Dr. Christopher Cress

Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.

Dr. William Cole.

Dr. Philip Guide.

Dr. Salusbury Cade.

Dr. John Groenvelt.

Dr. Denton Nicholas.

Dr. Joshua Palmer.

Dr. Humphrey Brook.

Dr. Henry Morelli.

Dr. John Wright.

Mr. John Peche.

Dr. John Woodward,

Dr. William Sydenham.

Censor.

Dr. John Jones.

Dr. George Colebrook.

Dr. Charles Nichols.

Dr. Gideon Harvey.

Dr. John Deffray.

Dr. John Branthwait.

Dr. Wil. Grimbalfon.

Mr.

Mr. Caleb Coatsworth.
 Mr. John Tyvil.
 Mr. Francis Upton.
 Mr. Thomas Botterell.
 Dr. James Mauleer.
 Dr. John Charles.
 Dr. Philip Rose.
 Dr. Thomas Rolfe.
 Dr. William Oliver.
 Dr. Oliver Horsfeman.
 Mr. Ralph Hickes.
 Dr. Thomas Walker.

Dr. Judocus Crull.
 Dr. Peter Sylvestre.
 Dr. Charles Morton.
 Dr. George Fleming.
 Dr. Stephen Hunt.
 Dr. William Cockburn.
 Mr. Tho. Turberville.
 Dr. John Crichton.
 Dr. Richard Short.
 Dr. Abrah. Cyprianus.
 Mr. John Colebatch.
 Mr. Roger Kenyon.

POST.



POSTSCRIPT.

WHosoever will read the preceding Sheets, 'tis presum'd will think, that whatever the Apothecaries or their Abettors *have* objected against the College of Physicians, or the Dispensaries Erected by them, is fully answer'd; and whatever they *can* farther object, is obviated: As also will see, that whatever has been *done* or *said* to admit Apothecaries into the practice of Physick, is invalid and precarious, while they have given no proof to competent Judges of their skill in that Art.

But lest any should think it too tedious to run over the foregoing Papers for their Information, we shall draw up the whole controversy under a few plain Heads, that the Reader may pass an easy Judgment, which of the contending Parties have the *right* on their side, which we believe must necessarily appear on ours, if the opposites cannot contradict any of the following Particulars. Which if they cannot do, let them Talk or Write like themselves as long as they will, it can be nothing to the purpose, but only to raise Dust and Amuse.

First then we affirm, That none ought to practise Physick, but such as have been examined and approved of by competent Judges, as touching their skill in that Art.

II. That the Professors of Physick in the Universities, and the President and Censors, or the Elects, of the College of Physicians in *London*, are such competent Judges; and that they are the *only* persons appointed by Law for this Office.

III. That if *Any* be permitted to practise Physick without such previous Examination and Approbation, *None* that *pretend* to skill in that Art, can be debarred, how ignorant soever they be.

IV. That though a person have little knowledge in Physick, nor is licens'd to practise, yet he may either advise or give Physick to any persons in cases of *urgent necessity*, till one that is Licens'd can be call'd.

V. We affirm, that howsoever it may be in the Countrey, there is no need for any Unlicens'd Person to practise in *London* in *Charitable* Cases, seeing such Poor as are not received into the Hospitals, may have Advice from a College Physician *gratis*, if they will seek to him for it, either at his House, or at the Dispensaries, or at their own Houses if they are not able to go out, and will send for the *next* Physician, especially if he be one belonging to the Dispensaries.

VI. That

VI. That when about Ten years ago, the College of Physicians had by an Order obliged all their Members to give Advice to all their Neighbouring Sick Poor *gratis*, and for compleating that Charity, desired of the Apothecaries to let them have the Medicines so Prescribed for them, at such moderate prices as the Physicians and Apothecaries might agree upon, (which desire was back'd by a request of a Committee of the Court of Aldermen and of the Common Council of *London*, to the same purpose:) the Apothecaries refused to consent thereto. And that upon their refusal, the College of Physicians partly from their own charitable Inclination, and partly to gratifie the request of the said Committee, did undertake by a *Fund* raised among themselves to provide such Medicines as they should prescribe for the Poor, and allow them at or near the intrinsic value, at Dispensaries to be erected for that purpose.

VII. That the Subscribers to this Fund have ever since the Erection of these Dispensaries, given Advice *gratis* to all the Poor that have applied to them, and furnished as many as were inclined to have their Medicines from thence, with the same at the said low price. And that they do not only this way relieve those who are commonly esteemed *the Poor*, but also all hired Servants, Apprentices and Journeymen to servile Employments, and a multitude of others of mean Condition.

VIII. That long before the Dispensaries were thought on, the Apothecaries had usurpt a great part of the practice of Physick, under pretence indeed of practising only in slight, sudden, or charitable Cases; but in truth they balkt none, where and as long as the Patients would rely on them. This they made sufficient Proclamation of, when they first Petitioned the Parliament to be exempted from Offices, as Physicians are: For then they were not ashamed to boast, that nineteen parts in twenty of the Practice of Physick was in *their* Hands.

IX. That to this day they continue this *general* Practice: And when the Patients *will* have a Physician, they do their utmost that none who is ingaged in the charitable Undertaking of the Dispensaries, may be called in. Whereby many of the Subscribers have been outed of a great part of their business; some to their utter undoing.

X. Upon this Account, several of the Subscribers, of greater resolution and courage than their Brethren, have by way of Reprisal begun to supply even their Rich Patients with Medicins from these places, taking them quite out of the Apothecaries Hands. And they find it as easy, and believe it (at least) as lawful to ingratiate themselves with their *Patients* by saving in *their* Pockets the Apothecaries gains; as the Apothecaries do by pretending to save in *their* Patients Pockets the Physicians Fees.

XI. Those

XI. Those Subscribers that do thus, do affirm, and will engage to demonstrate to Authority, that put their Fees and the price of the Physick had from the Dispensaries together, they do not both amount to what the Apothecaries Bills of charge in like Cases ordinarily come to, whether themselves be the Doctors, or such Physicians as they recommend. As for instance: In a *continual Fever* of a Fortnights length, 'tis usual with them to bring in a Bill of ten or a dozen pounds, sometimes a great deal more. Whereas 'tis a Case very extraordinary if Physick prescribed from the Dispensaries in that Disease come to forty shillings; and the Physicians Fees are ordinarily but ten shillings every other time. So that if the Physician visit but once a day, as is usual, both Fees and Physick amount not to one half of what the Apothecaries Bill comes to; and *Guinea Fees* with the Physick would not amount to more than it.

XII. This comes to pass, *partly* by putting upon the Patient many *unnecessary* remedies, *partly* by dispensing them to him in a multitude of *small parcels*, and *partly* by putting an *extravagant price* upon all. As for instance: Is a Man to be cured of an *Intermitting Fever*? then according to the Apothecaries way, he is to take a Bolus of the Jesuits Bark (or a Paper of the same in Powder) every three or four hours, till he have taken twenty Bolus's or Papers at least, which it may be may contain in all about two ounces of the Bark. And every Bolus shall be charged generally at eighteen pence, to be
sure

sure the least is a shilling. Whereas the same quantity of Jesuits Powder from the Dispensaries, made up into an Electuary, shall not come to four shillings, and if given in Powder, not to three. And the like difference there is in the liquor the Patient is to drink after each *Dose*, whether *Bitter* or *Cordial* Draughts. These Draughts (consisting of about a quarter of a pint a piece) the Apothecaries generally value at eighteen pence a piece, at least at a shilling: Whereas the *Bitter* may be made for a Groat a Quart, and the *Cordial* ones afforded for twenty pence a Quart the highest, and are so low priced at the Dispensaries. And then take but in the Remedies sent in by the Apothecaries that are *unnecessary*, as Drops, Pearl Cordials, Plasters to the Feet, Blistering Plasters, &c. and the Cures shall seldom amount to less than three or four pounds in Physick; whereas seven or eight shillings is the most at the Dispensaries.

XIII. Not to run out further into particulars, we affirm in general, that Physick dispensed from the Dispensaries is eight pence in the shilling cheaper than from the Apothecaries; and we challenge them to put this upon Trial before any proper Judges. And whereas they accuse us of setting up, or managing these Dispensaries for private gain; we absolutely deny the charge, and solemnly declare, That not any of the Subscribers have received one Farthing profit from this Stock since they paid down their Money, nor any Interest, nor other gratuity whatsoever. Only this we must confess, that as Patients come to understand they may

may have a Physician with Physick from the Dispensaries cheaper than an Apothecary, we hope to make very good earnings (as some have already done) of all our cost and pains in setting them up, by recovering the Practice of Physick from *Usurpers* into the *Proprietors* Hands; and at the same time to deliver the Sick from one of the most barbarous Oppressions.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

PAge 14. line 28. for *Lutting* read *Luking* in *Breadstreet*.
 p. 32. l. 19. for *they* r. *things*.

